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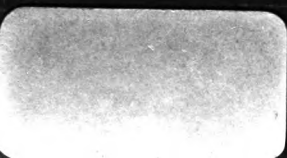
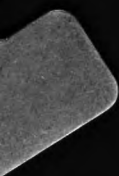
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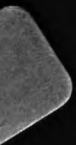




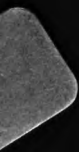
The Rifle Brigade chronicle

Great Britain. Army. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)





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FIELD-MARSHAL H. R. H.
THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G. &c.
COLONEL-IN-CHIEF 1852-61.

Charles L. Hunt Rifle Brigade

THE

BRIGADE CHRONICLE

FOR 1890.

PREPARED AND EDITED

BY

ALLOUGHBY VERNER.

RIFLE BRIGADE.



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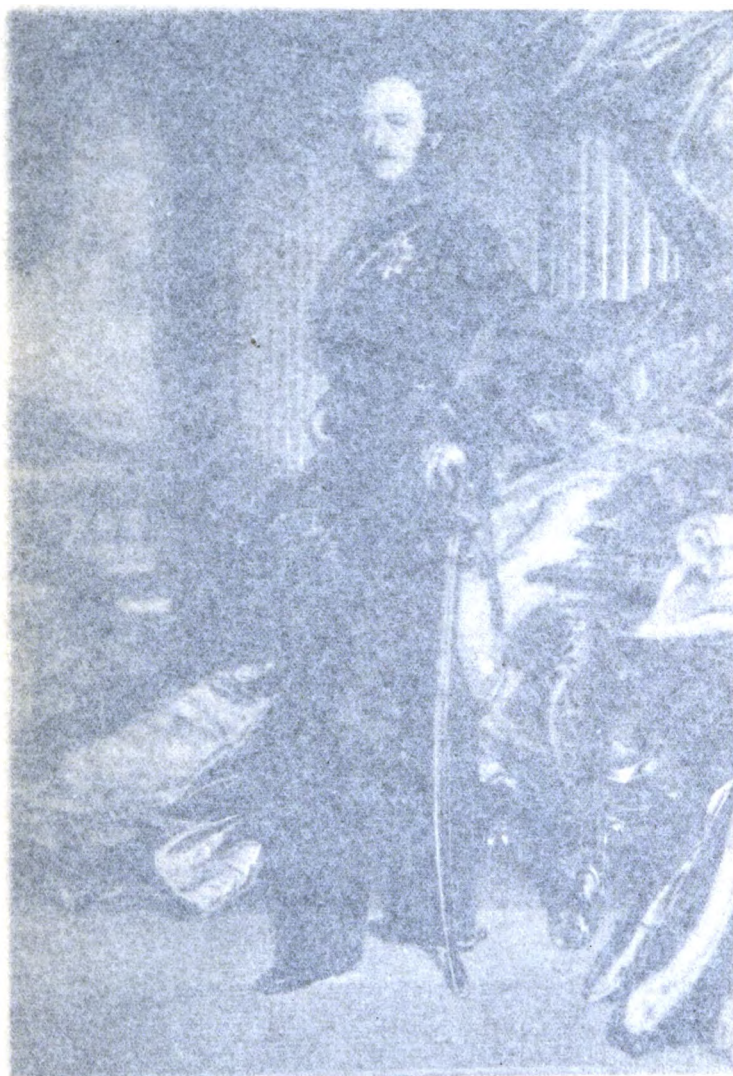
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CAVENDISH SQUARE.



FIELD-MARSHAL H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT & STRATHEARN
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

Charles Lamb. Rifle Brigade

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1890.

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

CAPTAIN WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

LONDON:

R. H. PORTER, 18 PRINCES ST., CAVENDISH SQUARE.

1891.

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1890

PRINTED BY
W. H. ALLEN AND CO., LIMITED, 13, WATERLOO PLACE,
LONDON. S.W.

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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

Patron :

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

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Russell.
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Major Hon. E. Noel, 1st
Battn.
Captain G. Cockburn, 1st Battn.
Colonel L. V. Swaine, 2nd Battn.
Captain A. Hood, 2nd Battn.
Lieut. F. Lawrence, 2nd Battn.
Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Brownrigg,
3rd Battn.
Lieut. Lord Bingham, 3rd Battn.
Lieut. F. E. S. Adair, 3rd Battn.
Colonel G. E. Boyle,* 4th Battn.
Captain King-Salter, 4th Battn.
Lieut. H. G. Majendie, 4th
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Captain W. Verner,* Staff.

Hon. Sec. and Editor : Captain W. VERNER.

Treasurer : J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq.

Bankers : Messrs. Cox & Co.

Those Members marked thus * form the Executive Committee.

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Hunt & Co. 1878.
Colonel in Chief.

FIELD-MARSHAL H. R. H.
 THE PRINCE OF WALES, K. G. &c.
 COLONEL-IN-CHIEF
 1868 — 1880.

PREFACE BY THE COMMITTEE.

THE idea of a Rifle Brigade Chronicle has been mooted before, but from one cause or another it has not hitherto been found possible to arrange for the publication of an annual volume which should contain the various moves and general proceedings of all the four Battalions of the Regiment.

In 1890 the project was brought to the notice of past and present Riflemen, and was so warmly supported that, in December 1890, an executive committee was appointed, with Captain Willoughby Verner as Secretary.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief was approached on the subject, and his sanction having been obtained, the Committee decided to bring out the first number in 1891.

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to command that a photograph should be taken of her own engraving of the late Prince Consort in his uniform as Colonel-in-Chief. This has been reproduced as the frontispiece of the first number of the Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales kindly gave orders for a photograph to be taken of a picture of himself in the uniform of the Corps, belonging to the Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Colonel-in-Chief, was also good enough to send his photograph.

The main object of the Chronicle is to place on record all matters of interest connected with the Rifle Brigade, and

thus, not only allow of the four battalions keeping touch with one another, but also give those who have left the regiment, some idea of what is taking place in their old corps.

It is believed that such a publication will prove of value to the regiment ; but its success must depend on the amount of support that is given to it.

It is at present supported by about 170 past and present Riflemen.

The Committee are of opinion that the subscriptions from these are insufficient, and had it not been that certain amounts have been guaranteed (but for this year only), they would not have felt justified in attempting to bring out the Chronicle.

They earnestly hope that more extended financial support will in future be forthcoming ; otherwise they fear that it will not be possible to continue the Chronicle as an annual issue.

The publication of the Chronicle has this year been unavoidably delayed for several months, owing to some misapprehension on the part of contributors as to the date of issue, but the Committee hope that in future years it will be in the hands of subscribers in the month of February.

The best thanks of the Committee are due to all Riflemen, past and present, who have kindly come forward to assist the Editor with their contributions. Captain Willoughby Verner's services as Editor, in preparing the Chronicle for publication, have been invaluable, and the Committee wish to place on record their appreciation of the manner in which he has performed this task.



LIEUT. GENERAL H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K. G. &c.
COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CALENDAR
FOR 1890.

JANUARY.

1 TH	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before New Orleans, 1815. 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle, 1874.
2 F	3rd Bn. engaged at Shubkudder, 1864 (Mohmund Expedition). Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle, 1874.
3 S	1st Bn. at Action of Cacabelos (Retreat of Corunna), 1809; Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shoots General Colbert and his orderly.
4 S	Retreat of Corunna, 1809; 1st Bn. lost a few men. Troopship <i>Magæra</i> on fire, 1852, with 1st Bn. on board. 2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny, 1857), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours actual marching).
5 M	Retreat of Corunna, 1809. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
6 TU	2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, 1860.
7 W	1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape, 1852 (2nd Cape War). 3rd Bn. engaged near Allahabad, 1857.
8 TH	1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of Ciudad Rodrigo), 1812, 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans, 1815; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 24 R. wdd.
9 F	1st Bn. at siege of Badajoz, 1812.
10 S	1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of Corunna, 1809. 1st Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from Cape, 1854.
11 S	2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment, 1819. 1st Bn. engaged near Kei River, 1847 (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
12 M	Retreat of Corunna, 1809; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
13 TU	4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat at Merxem. French driven into Antwerp, 1814.
14 W	Retreat of Corunna, 1809; 1st Bn. engaged.
15 TH	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Ramgunge (Indian Mutiny), 1858.
16 F	3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Maldonado, near Monte Video, 1807; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. Battle of CORUNNA, 1809; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days retreat the 1st Bn. lost 2 officers and 131 Riflemen killed.)

JANUARY.

17 S	Order issued for the formation of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," at Horsham Barracks, 1800. Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at action of Abu Klea, Soudan, 1885.
18 S	6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
19 M	Storming of CIUDAD RODRIGO, 1812; 1st and 2nd Bns. present; Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at action of El Gubat, Soudan, 1885.
20 TU	Sortie from Monte Video repulsed, 1807; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
21 W	2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after retreat of Corunna, sailed for England, 1809.
22 TH	Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN, 1862.
23 F	99th day of siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
24 S	Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1810-1812.)
25 S	4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar, 1879.
26 M	Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps marched to Bhurtpore, 1859.
27 TU	4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, Burmah, 1889.
28 W	4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition), 1879.
29 TH	
30 F	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga, 1858.
31 S	2nd Bn. engaged at action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee, 1874; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

1 S	4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Donk, Holland, 1814 ; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo, 1809.
2 M	4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of Merxem, 1814 ; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 TU	3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at storming of MONTE VIDEO, 1807 ; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee, 1874.
4 W	Sortie from Antwerp repelled, 1814 (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 2nd Bn. engaged at Ordahsu, Ashantee, 1874 ; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
5 TH	2nd Bn. at Coomassie, 1874.
6 F	2nd Bn. left Coomassie, 1874.
7 S	French sortie from Antwerp repulsed, 1814 (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
8 S	Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition, 1879.
9 M	2nd Bn. engaged at Sidha Ghat, Indian Mutiny, 1859.
10 TU	3rd Bn. at surrender of Fort Boyer, Mobile Expedition, 1815.
11 W	1st Bn. at skirmish on the Fish River (1st Kaffir War), 1847.
12 TH	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain, 1810.
13 F	2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching, 1860.
14 S	Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn., 1867. 4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
15 S	General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1820.
16 M	The 95th taken out of the Line and styled "The Rifle Brigade," 1816.

FEBRUARY.

17 T _U	Regiment crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign of 1814.
18 W	2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras, 1811
19 T _H	F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Sir David Dundas, 1820. Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea, 1855.
20 F	1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth, 1806.
21 S	2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked, 1874.
22 S	2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta, 1826.
23 M	2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea, 1854.
24 T _U	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras, 1811. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at Villeneuve, 1814. Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn., 1855.
25 W	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. (Cadoux and Jenkins's) arrived at Tarifa, 1810. 4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition, 1879.
26 T _H	Passage of the Gave du Pau, 2nd and 3rd Bns., 1814.
27 F	1st Bn. at skirmish at Barba del Puerco, 1810. Battle of Orthez, 1814 ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
28 S	Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on the <i>St. George</i> (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen, 1801.

MARCH.

1 S	2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas, 1811.
2 M	1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu, 1843.
3 TU	3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer, 1811.
4 W	Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil, 1811. 4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (Burmah, 1889).
5 TH	Battle of BAROSSA, 1811; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
6 F	Massena retreated from Santarem, 1811; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow, 1858.
7 S	Pursuit of Massena, 1811; Riflemen mounted behind British Dragoons. Fighting at Lucknow, 1858; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
8 S	French dislodged from Paialvo, 1811, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
9 M	Pursuit of Massena, 1811; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow, 1858; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
10 TU	Pursuit of Massena, 1811. Fighting at Lucknow, 1858.
11 W	1st Bn. engaged at Pombal, 1811. 2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow, 1858; Capt. Thynne, Lieut. Cooper and 2 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded.
12 TH	Combat of the REDINHA, 1811; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
13 F	Battle of Mandora, Egypt, 1801. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
14 S	Action near Casal Nova, 1811; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strobe killed (no return of Riflemen).
15 S	Combat at Fonce de Aronce, 1811; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
16 M	2nd Bn. engaged at Supree, Indian Mutiny, 1859.

MARCH.

17 TU	2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast, 1874.
18 W	1st Bn. at skirmish at Ponte de Marcella, 1811.
19 TH	Combat at Barba del Puerco, 1810; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. Sortie from Badajoz repelled, 1812.
20 F	Action of TARBES, 1814, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
21 S	2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea, 1855. Battle of Alexandria, 1801; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged.
22 S	1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen, 1812.
23 M	Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed 1855. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow, 1858.
24 TU	4th Bn. Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi, 1881.
25 W	5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend, 1815 (Waterloo Campaign).
26 TH	1st and 3rd Bn. at storming of Fort Picurina, Badajoz, 1812; the 3rd Bn. the first corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
27 F	3rd Bn. drove the French from Tournefeuille, 1814; a few R. wdd.
28 S	1st Bn. drove the French from Freixadas, 1811; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
29 S	French driven from Guarda, 1811.
30 M	1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai, 1815. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, 1852 (2nd Kaffir War).
31 TU	Siege of Badajoz, 1811; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

1 W	First parade of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN" at Horsham Barracks, 1800. "Service" and "Reserve" Companies amalgamated, 1850. 3rd Bn. formed a SECOND time at Haslar, 1855, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
2 TH	Battle of COPENHAGEN, 1801. Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board Lord Nelson's Fleet. Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 F	Action near Sabugal, 1811; 1st Bn. and 1 Co 2nd Bn. present; Lt. the Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
4 S	5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War, 1815. 4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition, returned to Jellalabad, 1879. 4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (Burmah, 1889).
5 S	Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny, 1858; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd and 3rd Bns., Major Ross in command.
6 M	Storming of BADAJOZ, 1812; Major O'Hare and 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
7 TU	4th Bn. Phunkan Column started (Burmah, 1889).
8 W	3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden, 1808. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli, 1854.
9 TH	Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced 1855; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
10 F	Battle of TOULOUSE, 1814; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	Regiment left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid, 1812.
12 S	2nd Bn. at skirmish at Akouma, 1859 (Indian Mutiny).
13 M	2nd Bn. engaged at Barea, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
14 TU	Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah, 1859.
15 W	4th Bn. at Safed Sung, 1879.
16 TH	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult, 1814.

APRIL.

17 F	Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col-in-Chief, died 1863. 1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders, 1856.
18 S	Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1863, <i>vice</i> Lord Seaton.
19 S	1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium, 1815.
20 M	Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium, 1815. Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol, 1855.
21 TU	2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli, 1854.
22 W	Russians driven from the rifle-pits, Sebastopol, 1855. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and Macgregor awarded the V.C. for gallantry on this occasion.
23 TH	1st Bn. defend the Bridge of Marialva, 1811 ; French repulsed.
24 F	The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted, 1855
25 S	2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the Gogra Jungle, 1859.
26 S	2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore, 1859.
27 M	6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend, 1815 (Waterloo Campaign).
28 TU	Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 companies, 1825.
29 W	1st Bn. engaged in attack on Mundel's Krantz (2nd Kaffir War), 1852 ; 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
30 TH	2nd Bn. marched out of Lucknow in pursuit of Mutineers, 1858.

MAY.

1 F	H.R.H. Prince Arthur born, 1850. Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn., 1871.
2 S	3rd Bn. at combat at Fuentes d'Onor, 1811; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
3 S	199th day of Siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
4 M	The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen, 1809. 4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier, 1881.
5 T _U	Battle of FUENTES D'ONOR, 1811; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
6 W	The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, 1805, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
7 T _H	The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover, 1843.
8 F	2nd. Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipolli, 1854.
9 S	2nd Bn. engaged near Nuggur, 1858.
10 S	4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, Waziriland, 1881.
11 M	Sortie from Badajoz, 1811. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal, 1812. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Nuggur, 1858.
12 T _U	Skirmish near Espeja, 1811; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
13 W	6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels, 1815.
14 T _H	1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December 1814, arrived in Brussels, 1815.
15 F	Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest, 1800.
16 S	1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "service" and 4 "depôt," 1852.

MAY.

17 S	1st Bn. engaged near the Waterkloof (2nd Kaffir War), 1852.
18 M	2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.), 1854.
19 Tu	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia, 1874.
20 W	3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden, 1808.
21 Th	All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters of 1813, and marched into Spain.
22 F	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1808. Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at Gowlowlee, 1858.
23 S	Camel Corps engaged at Calpee, 1858.
24 S	Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balacava, 1856.
25 M	1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1809; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan, 1854.
26 Tu	Ross's Camel Corps ford the Jumna, 1858.
27 W	Regiment reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon, 1812.
28 Th	1st Bn. engaged at Ingilby's Farm (2nd Kaffir War), 1852.
29 F	2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna, 1854. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1880.
30 S	4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, 1815.
31 S	2nd Bn. encamped at Varna, 1854.

JUNE.

1 M	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny, 1859 (formed 5th April 1858).
2 T _U	5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition, landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover, 1815 (remaining 2 at Brussels). 4th Bn. Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi, 1881.
3 W	2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia, 1837. 2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England, 1852.
4 T _H	1st Bn. embarked at Balacava, in H.M.S. <i>Apollo</i> , for England, at termination of Crimean War, 1856.
5 F	2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla, 1854.
6 S	Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign", 1854.
7 S	3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. attacked French camp at St. Pedro, near Monte Video, 1807; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. Attack and capture of the Quarries, Sebastopol, 1855.
8 M	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1808. 2nd Bn. embarked at Balacava for England at termination of Crimean War, 1856.
9 T _U	Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn., 1854.
10 W	2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier, 1815.
11 T _H	1st and 3rd Bns. cross the Pisuerge, in pursuit of the French, 1813.
12 F	1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the Hormuza, 1813.
13 S	3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America, 1806. 2nd and 3rd Bn. at action of Nawabgunge, 1858; 1 off. and 15 R. wdd.
14 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (<i>vide</i> 13th) at Monte Video, 1807, after having been 11 months on board ship.
15 M	All three Bns. cross the Ebro, 1813.
16 T _U	Action of QUATRE BRAS, 1815; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

17 W	2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked, 1815.
18 T _H	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain), 1813; 4 R. k., 1 off. and 18 R. wdd. BATTLE OF WATERLOO, 1815—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Capt. Eeles and 3 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. Attack on the REDAN, 1855; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd.
19 F	All 3 Bns. advanced on Paris.
20 S	Short rifles issued to 4th Bn., 1858.
21 S	Battle of VITTORIA, 1813. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the <i>first</i> French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
22 M	Napoleon I. abdicated, 1815. Allies marching on Paris.
23 T _U	Pursuit after Vittoria. 1st Bn. at skirmish at Echarri-Aranaz, 1813; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
24 W	Pursuit of French. 1st Bn. engaged near La Cuenca, 1813, and captured the <i>last</i> gun of the French army.
25 T _H	252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
26 F	1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the V.C. to Brevet-Major the Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cunningham, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
27 S	2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, 1859, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
28 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon, 1807.
29 M	Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad, 1858.
30 T _U	March on Paris, 1815. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

1 W	2nd Bn. went into barracks at Lucknow, 1859. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants, and 226 Riflemen.
2 T _H	5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked French at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 1807; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1st Bn. engaged at Rueda, Spain, 1812.
3 F	The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "The Light Brigade," under Major-General Craufurd, 1809. Capt. Fyers's picquet loses 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol, 1855.
4 S	2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near Buenos Ayres, 1807; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva, 1810.
5 S	Attack on BUENOS AYRES, 1807; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
6 M	Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain, 1811. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
7 T _U	British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo, 1815. The first man to enter was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The first corps to enter was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1st Bn. engaged at Cazarea, Spain, 1813. 1st Bn. engaged at Fuller's Hoek, South Africa, 1852.
8 W	3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England, 1814. 1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof, 1852.
9 T _H	5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark, 1807. 1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris, 1815.
10 F	Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend, 1815.
11 S	2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, 1856.
12 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video, 1807. 3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris, 1815.
13 M	5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen, 1807. 1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England, 1814. 1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea, 1854.
14 T _U	Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon, 1811.
15 W	1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of Santa Barbara, 1813.
16 T _H	5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland), 1807.

JULY.

17 F	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrojon, 1812.
18 S	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular campaign, 1814.
19 S	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the Guareña, 1812.
20 M	8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland, 1809 (Walcheren Expedition).
21 Tu	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca, 1812.
22 W	Battle of SALAMANCA, 1812. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
23 Th	Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca, 1812; Regiment engaged near the Tormes River. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn., 1809.
24 F	Combat of the Coa, 1810; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the Waterkloof, 1852.
25 S	1st Bn. divided into 6 "service" and 4 "depot" cos., 1825.
26 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America, 1806.
27 M	The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset, 1809.
28 Tu	The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of TALAVERA; Major Bunbury and detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged, 1809.
29 W	The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning, after having marched 50 miles in 25 hours. 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn., and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French, 1810.
30 Th	2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition, 1809), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
31 F	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near Flushing; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded, 1809.

AUGUST.

1 S	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal, 1808. 8 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at South Beveland and Walcheren, 1809. 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Bridge of Janci, Spain, 1813.
2 S	1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Echalar, Spain, 1813. F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died, 1868.
3 M	2nd Bn. engaged near Flushing, 1809. F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1868. H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 1868.
4 TU	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India, 1857 (Mutiny).
5 W	Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up, 1885 (was formed Aug. 24, 1884).
6 TH	1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople, 1854.
7 F	2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny, 1857).
8 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England, 1807.
9 S	Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland, 1809.
10 M	Siege of Flushing, 1809
11 TU	Flushing surrendered, 1809; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
12 W	1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Chatham, on return from 1st Kaffir War, 1850.
13 TH	Regiment entered Madrid, 1812.
14 F	302nd day of siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
15 S	Capitulation of Walcheren, 1809. 2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos, 1809; first affair in the Peninsular campaign; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd.
16 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, 1807.

AUGUST.

17 M	Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside Copenhagen, 1807; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. Battle of <i>ROLEIA</i> , 1808; 2nd Bn. loses 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.
18 TU	4th Bn. first parade with Martini-Henry rifles, 1877.
19 W	2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, 1808, and joined 4 cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8).
20 TH	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Nassregunge, 1858.
21 F	Battle of <i>VIMIERO</i> , 1808; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1st Bn. embarked for India, 1880.
22 S	2nd Bn. engaged at Sultanpore, on the Goomtee, 1858.
23 S	4th Bn. landed at Malta, 1858.
24 M	2nd Bn. engaged outside Copenhagen, 1807. 2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of San Lucar el Mayor, 1812. Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. each supply 2 officers and 50 men, 1884.
25 TU	EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN landed at Ferrol, 1800, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. The RIFLE CORPS formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham, 1800. 1st regimental dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain, 1813. 2nd Regimental dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, 1815.
26 W	Action at Ferrol renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1809, from effects of Corunna campaign.
27 TH	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at Seville, 1812. Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1865.
28 F	F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney, appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1865.
29 S	1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Kioge, Denmark, 1807. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). Action of Boem Platz, 1848; Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
30 S	2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea, 1854.
31 M	Storming of <i>SAN SEBASTIAN</i> , 1813; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the <i>BRIDGE OF VERA</i> by all 3 battalions; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded. Gen Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1809.

SEPTEMBER.

1	TU	Party from 2nd Bn. covered a sap from 5th Parallel, Sebastopol, 1855 ; Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
2	W	2nd Bn. formed into 6 "service" and 4 "dépôt" companies, 1841.
3	TH	2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast, 1874.
4	F	349th day of siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
5	S	2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda, 1841.
6	S	Brunswick rifle issued, 1809, in place of the Baker rifle.
7	M	1st Bn. landed at Varna, 1854.
8	TU	Final attack on SEBASTOPOL, 1855; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
9	W	Sebastopol entered by the Allies, 1855.
10	TH	The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed and 143 Riflemen wounded.
11	F	Rebel Boers send in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein, 1848.
12	S	2nd Bn. left Lisbon, <i>en route</i> for Spain, 1812.
13	S	3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Mandaula. Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn., 1864.
14	M	2nd Bn. landed at Dover from Walcheren Expedition, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks, 1809 (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 2nd Bn. landed at Old Fort, Crimea, 1854.
15	TU	1st Bn. engaged on the Waterkloof, 1852.
16	W	Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear- guard at Celorico, 1810.

SEPTEMBER.

17 TH	First man attested for the 4th Bn., 1857.
18 F	1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at Alcala de las Gaznles, 1810. 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, 1814, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
19 S	2nd Bn. engaged at Bulganak, Crimea, 1854.
20 S	1st Bn. engaged at Celorico, 1809. Battle of the ALMA, 1854; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed; 38 Riflemen wounded.
21 M	3rd Bn. engaged at capture of Fort Berwah, 1858; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded.
22 TU	Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1852.
23 W	Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1852.
24 TH	2nd Bn. covered the advanced to the Belbeck, 1854.
25 F	1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta, 1810. 1st and 2nd Bn. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea, 1855.
26 S	1st Bn. engaged at Sula, 1810. 2nd Bn. reached Balaclava, 1854.
27 S	Battle of BUSACO, 1810; 1st Bn. engaged. 1st Bn. at skirmish of Aldea de Ponte, 1811.
28 M	1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol, 1854.
29 TU	2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish, 1854.
30 W	Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 Sept. 1876.

OCTOBER.

1 TH	The Glengarry cap first taken into wear, 1869.
2 F	2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, where it remained during the siege, 1854.
3 S	Retreat on Torres-Vedras, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal, 1810.
4 S	2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes, 1817.
5 M	Ground broken before Sebastopol, 1854.
6 TU	Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1811.
7 W	Forcing the Pass of VERA, 1813; all three Battalions engaged; Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
8 TH	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal, 1808. Det. 2nd Bn. engaged at Jamo, Indian Mutiny, 1858; Ensign Green received 14 sabre-cuts and a gunshot wound, 3 Riflemen wounded.
9 F	2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia, 1833
10 S	1st Bn. engaged at Alemquer, 1810. Reached the lines of Torres Vedras at Arriuda.
11 S	2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers, 1858.
12 M	Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd & 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles 1858.
13 TU	
14 W	Lines of Torres Vedras, 1810. 1st Bn. engaged at Sobral; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove Russians off, 1854.
15 TH	Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the grand barracks, 1854.
16 F	2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, 1854.

OCTOBER.

17 S	The Allies opened fire on Sebastopol, 1854.
18 S	5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, 1805, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
19 M	Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn. ; end of the 1st Kaffir War, 1847.
20 TU	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bn.) engaged at Sukreta (Indian Mutiny), 1858.
21 W	5 Cos. of 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. of 2nd Bn. embarked at Copenhagen for England, 1807. 2nd Bn. at skirmish of Khooath Khas, 1858.
22 TH	4th Bn. sailed for India, 1873.
23 F	2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville ; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present, 1818. 2nd Bn. engaged at Khurgurh, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
24 S	Martini-Henry issued to 2nd Bn., 1874.
25 S	Battle of BALACLAVA, 1854 ; Lieut. Godfrey and a few men silenced a Russian battery.
26 M	1st Bn. entered Bremen, 1805. 5 Cos 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna, 1808. 2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in Careenage Ravine, 1854.
27 TU	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bn.) engaged at Mitharden, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
28 W	2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree, 1858.
29 TH	2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at Aranjuez, 1812 ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded 2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles, 1815.
30 F	2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, 1818, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
31 S	Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreat on Salamanca, 1812.

NOVEMBER.

1 S	During the preceding 8 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the trenches, 1854.
2 M	Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn., 1857.
3 TU	5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg ; Expedition to Germany, 1806.
4 W	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sent to heights above Balaclava, 1854.
5 TH	Battle of INKERMAN , 1854 ; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
6 F	1 Co. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders, 1814.
7 S	Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca, 1812 ; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
8 S	
9 M	2nd Bn. reached Fort Amethie, 1858.
10 TU	Battle of the NIVELLE , 1813 ; all 3 Bns. engaged ; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
11 W	Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie ; 2nd Bn. started in pursuit, 1858.
12 TH	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain, 1808.
13 F	5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen, 1807. 2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast, 1873.
14 S	Great storm at Balaclava, 1854 ; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours.
15 S	Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol, 1855 ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.
16 M	5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark, 1807.

NOVEMBER.

17 Tu	1st Bn. at combat on the Huebra near San Munoz, 1812. 2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar, 1874.
18 W	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bn. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid, 1812; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
19 Th	Pursuit of Massena, 1810; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
20 F	Affair at the Ovens, SEBASTOPOL, 1854; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Hicks got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French war medal.
21 S	4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid, 1878.
22 S	Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn., 1874.
23 M	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at Arcangues, 1813; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
24 Tu	2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar, 1874.
25 W	All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign of 1812.
26 Th	1st Bn. at occupation of Bremen, 1805. 2nd Bn. in action before Cawnpore, 1857. 2nd Bn. engaged at Hydergurh, 1858.
27 F	2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the Gwalior Contingent, 1857. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpoore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
28 S	Action at CAWNPORE, 1857; 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 4th Bn. left Peshawar for Afghanistan, 1878.
29 S	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at Cawnpore, 1857; 3 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded. 4th Bn., 1st party started on Jowaki expedition, 1877.
30 M	Percussion-Brunswick rifles issued to the regiment, 1839, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifles.

DECEMBER.

1 T U	3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore, 1857. 2nd Bn. engaged on the Raptée, 1858.
2 W	Second parallel before Sebastopol opened, 1854; 1st Bn. picquet drove off Russians at the Ovens; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
3 T H	3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais, 1815. 3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomria, 1858.
4 F	4th Bn. : affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
5 S	5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn., 1861. 3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore, 1857.
6 S	Final battle of Cawnpore, 1857; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. engaged at Byram Ghât, 1858. 3rd Bn. engaged at Futtehpore, 1858.
7 M	4th Bn. arrived in the Bori Valley, 1877.
8 T U	4th Bn. : destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
9 W	Passage of the Nive, 1813; all 3 Bns. sharply engaged : 1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bns. embarked at Deal for Holland, 1814.
10 T H	Battle of the Nive, 1813; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
11 F	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at Shahgurb, 1858. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra, 1858.
12 S	Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back, 1854.
13 S	Skirmish at Bassussari, near the Nive, 1813. 4th Bn. : detachment joined Karen Expedition (Burmah), 1888.
14 M	Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1861. 4th. Bn. : Yoma Hill Column started (Burmah, 1888).
15 T U	Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1861.
16 W	3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced, 1858 (Trans-Gogra Campaign).

DECEMBER.

17 TH	4 Cos. and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and march on Bergen-op-zoom, 1814.
18 F	Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
19 S	1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy, 1815.
20 S	The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera) at Sahagun, 1808. 1 Co. 2nd Bn. at investment of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded, 1810. 1st Bn. at action of Berea, S. Africa, 1852.
21 M	Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed, 1854.
22 TU	5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. engaged at NEW ORLEANS, 1814; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
23 W	Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn., 1871.
24 TH	4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
25 F	The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "95th," 1802. Retreat of Corunna commenced, 1808; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 3rd Bn. disbanded, 1818. 3rd Bn. engaged at Putarah, 1857.
26 S	2nd Bn. engaged at Castro Pipa, 1808. 2nd Bn. engaged at Churdah, 1858; captured 5 guns.
27 S	2nd Bn. at capture of Fort Medjidia, 1857; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
28 M	Retreat of Corunna, 1808; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at Benavente. 3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans, 1814; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd. 2nd Bn. at capture of Fort Etawah, 1857.
29 TU	2nd Bn. at capture of Fort Etanah, 1857.
30 W	4th Bn. arrived at Bori Pass, Jowaki; forced it next day, 1877.
31 TH	Assault on Tarifa by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded, 1810. 1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river, 1846. 2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee, 1858.

LIST OF COLONELS-IN-CHIEF.

1. Colonel Coote Manningham . . . Aug. 25, 1800.
 2. General the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas,
G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief 1809-11 . Aug. 31, 1809.
 3. Field-Marshal Arthur, Duke of Wellington,
K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., Commander-in-
Chief Feb. 19, 1820.
 4. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. . Sept. 23, 1852.
 5. Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.H. Dec. 15, 1861.
 6. General the Right Hon. Sir George Brown,
G.C.B., K.H. April 18, 1863.
 7. Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir Edward
Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H. Aug. 28, 1865.
 8. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward,
Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. . Aug. 3, 1868.
 9. Lieut-General H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A.,
Duke of Connaught and Strathearn,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., K.C.B. May 29, 1880.
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LIST OF COLONELS-COMMANDANT.

1ST BATTALION.

1. *Lieut.-General Forbes Champagné . . . Aug. 31, 1809.
2. *Lieut.-General Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.B.
(from 2nd Battalion) . . . May 21, 1816.
3. *Major-General Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B.
(from 3rd Battalion) . . . July 2, 1818.
4. *Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B. May 13, 1820.
5. Lieut.-General Hon. Sir William Stewart,
G.C.B. (from 2nd Battalion) . . . Nov. 1820.
6. Lieut.-General Sir Andrew F. Barnard,
G.C.B. (from 2nd Battalion) . . . Jan. 27, 1827.
7. Lieut.-General Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart.,
G.C.B. (from 2nd Battalion) . . . Jan. 18, 1855.
8. General Sir George Buller, G.C.B. . . . Oct. 13, 1860.
9. General Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B. . . . April 13, 1884.

2ND BATTALION.

1. *Major-General Sir Brent Spencer, K.B. . . Aug. 31, 1809.
2. Lieut.-General Hon. Sir William Stewart,
G.C.B. (from 3rd Battalion) . . . May 21, 1816.
3. *Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B.
(from 1st Battalion) . . . Nov. 1820.
4. Major-General Sir Andrew F. Barnard,
K.C.B. . . . Aug. 25, 1822.
5. Major-General Sir Thos. Sidney Beckwith,
K.C.B. . . . Jan. 27, 1827.
6. *Major-General Sir G. R. Bingham, K.C.B. June 18, 1831.
7. *Lieut.-General Sir J. S. Barnes, K.C.B. . . Jan. 7, 1833.
8. Lieut.-General Sir D. Little Gilmour,
K.C.B. . . . April 25, 1842.

9. Lieut.-General Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart.,
G.C.B. April 16, 1847.
10. General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. . . . Jan. 18, 1855.
11. *General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B. . . . April 1, 1863.
12. General Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B. . . . Nov. 21, 1880.
13. General Sir W. S. R. Norcott, K.C.B. . . . Sept. 14, 1885.
14. General Sir A. Macdonell, K.C.B. . . . Jan. 24, 1886.

3RD BATTALION.

1. Major-General Hon. William Stewart . . Aug. 31, 1809.
2. *Major-General Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B. . May 21, 1816.
3. *Major-General Sir John Oswald, K.C.B. . July 2, 1818.

(3rd Battalion disbanded December 25, 1818.)

The names marked with an asterisk, thus *, are those of officers who had not previously served in the regiment.

LIST OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

1ST BATTALION.

Hon. William Stewart	Aug. 25, 1801.
Thomas Sidney Beckwith	Jan. 20, 1803.
Andrew F. Barnard	April 1812.
A. G. R. Norcott	Sept. 9, 1819.
William Eeles	July 22, 1830.
John Charles Hope	Nov. 10, 1837.
George Buller	Aug. 27, 1841.
W. S. R. Norcott	Dec. 22, 1854.
Edward A. Somerset	Mar. 23, 1855.
Lord A. G. Russell	Dec. 17, 1858.
E. M. Manningham Buller	Feb. 22, 1871.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught	Sept. 27, 1876.
Martin Dillon	Dec. 19, 1877.
Lord E. W. Pelham Clinton	April 20, 1878.
Fredk. H. A. Seymour	Dec. 1, 1880.
W. H. Deedes	Dec. 1, 1885.
L. F. B. Cary	Dec. 7, 1887.
G. A. Hillyard	Nov. 9, 1888.

2ND BATTALION.

Hamlet Wade	May 6, 1805.
Dugald Little Gilmour	Oct. 28, 1815.
George Brown	Feb. 5, 1824.
Richard Irton	Nov. 23, 1841.
Charles du Pré Egerton	July 13, 1847.
Arthur J. Lawrence	April 1, 1850.
Percy Hill	July 2, 1855.
Julius Glyn	Oct. 10, 1863.
Arthur F. Warren	Nov. 12, 1873.
J. P. Carr Glyn	April 12, 1879.
C. G. Slade	April 12, 1884.
E. M. Buller	July 29, 1887.
L. F. B. Cary	Nov. 9, 1888.
L. V. Swaine	Sept. 4, 1889.

Lieut. John S. Knox, 2nd Battn.

On 18th June 1855, the first assault was made on the Redan, Sebastopol. Lieut. Knox was recommended for distinguished gallantry with the "ladder party," he having "behaved admirably, remaining on the field until twice wounded." Lieut. Knox lost his left arm on this occasion.

Captain H. Wilmot, 2nd Battn. (now Colonel Sir H. Wilmot, Bart.).

Corporal W. Nash, 2nd Battn.

Private David Hawkes, 2nd Battn.

On 11th March 1858, at the capture of Lucknow, saving the life of a wounded comrade under a heavy fire. Whilst Hawkes (himself wounded) and Nash carried the wounded man, Captain Wilmot kept the mutineers back by firing with the men's rifles.

Private Samuel Shaw, 3rd Battn.

On 13th June 1858, at action of Nawabgunge, conspicuous gallantry in attacking and killing a Ghazi with his short pioneer's sword. Shaw received a severe tulwar wound.

Captain Hon. A. H. Anson.

On the 28th Sept., 1858, at the action of Bolundshahur, for conspicuous bravery when with the 9th Light Dragoons, in charging into the midst of the mutineers who were attempting to cut off the retreat of the dragoons. (Captain Anson left the Rifle Brigade after the Crimean War.)

Private Timothy O'Hea, 1st Battn.

On 9th June 1866 (the year of the Fenian troubles in Canada) a railway-van loaded with ammunition, under escort of a serjeant and guard of the 1st Battn., was discovered to be on fire. O'Hea, one of the guard, got into the van and managed to extinguish the fire.

LIST of OFFICERS of the RIFLE BRIGADE who have passed through the Senior Department, R.M. College.

NAME.	Rank.	Battalion, &c.	Passed "in."	Passed "out."	Remarks.
			Year.	Year.	
Niel Campbell ...	Capt.	Rifle Corps	16 Feb. 1802	15 Oct. 1803	Rejoined his Regt. for embarkation, 25 May 1807.
John Stuart ...			1 Mar. 1802	29 Nov. 1803	
Thos. Drake ...	1st Lieut.	95th or Rifle Regt.	16 June 1806	—	
Rejoined	Capt.	Canadian Fencibles	3 Aug. 1807	—	Rejoined his Regt. for embarkation, 2 Aug. 1808.
"	"	95th or Rifle Regt.	29 Nov. 1809	11 May 1810	Left College to serve as A.D.C. in Portugal.
Chas. Geo. Gray ...	"	95th Rifle Regt.	4 Feb. 1809	24 June 1809	Ordered to rejoin his Regt. for embarkation.
George Miller ...	"	95th Regt.	2 Feb. 1810	7 Mar. 1810	Ordered to rejoin his Regt. for embarkation.
Rejoined	"	"	6 May 1810	17 June 1810	Ordered to Spain on particular service.
"	"	"	1 Feb. 1812	20 May 1812	Ordered to join his Regt., and employed on particular service.
W. H. Manners ...	Lieut.	95th Foot	5 Nov. 1810	24 June 1811	Joined his Regt. for embarkation.
Chas. Smyth ...	Capt.	"	21 Mar. 1811	24 May 1812	Joined his Regt. for embarkation.
John Molloy ...	Lieut.	"	1 Apr. 1811	20 May 1812	Joined his Regt. for embarkation.
C. Fitzgerald ...	Capt.	"	23 Mar. 1812	19 June 1813	Retired from College.
J. G. Foster ...	Lieut.	"	11 Mar. 1813	10 Dec. 1813	Ordered to join his Regt.
J. Ward ...	Capt.	"	26 June 1813	20 Jan. 1814	Retired from College, in consequence of ill-health.
J. N. Frampton ...	2nd Lieut.	Rifle Bde.	4 Feb. 1824	11 June 1825	Passed his examination, and received a Certificate.
Chas. L. Boileau ...	Capt.	"	3 Aug. 1825	14 Dec. 1826	Passed his examination, and received a First Certificate.
Richd. Irton ...	Lieut.	"	"	25 Oct. 1826	Retired from the establishment.
James Maister ...	"	"	10 Feb. 1827	12 Dec. 1827	Passed his examination, and received a Certificate.
W. H. Cope ...	"	1 Bn. B.B.	30 Mar. 1837	18 May 1839	Passed his examination, and received First-class Certificate; having further extended his attainments into the highest branches of mathematical science, a special record of the fact was added to his Certificate.
A. Macdonell ...	"	Rifle Bde.	1 July 1843	7 Nov. 1845	Passed his examination, and received a Certificate.
E. W. Blackett ...	Capt.	"	1 July 1856	25 May 1858	Appointed A.D.C. to Gen. Knollys, Aldershot Camp.
G. Clerk ...	"	Mily. Trn. }	"	13 Mar. '57.	Ordered to join his Corps.
Afterwards	Bt. Major	Rifle Bde. }			

LIST of OFFICERS of the RIFLE BRIGADE who have passed the Staff College.

NAME.	Rank.	Battalion.	Passed "in."		Passed "out."	Remarks.
			Year.	Place.	Year.	
W. Palliser ...	Lieut.	1 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1858	—	Dec. 1859	Appointed A.D.C. to G.O. Comg. Aldershot, Jan. 1859, and returned and passed the Final Examination without going through the College course.
S. S. Windham ...	Capt.	3 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1861	—	Dec. 1862	Special mention in Practical Astronomy, Military Administration, and Military Law. Passed 1st.
Hon. C. E. Edwards.	Lieut.	4 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1862	2nd	Dec. 1863	
C. W. Robinson ...	"	2 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1864	4th	Dec. 1865	Special mention in Military Administration, Legislation, and in Reconnaissance.
Hon. J. Abercromby ...	"	4 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1866	5th	Dec. 1867	Passed in German as an extra subject. Special mention in Reconnaissance. Selected for special service on West Coast of Africa, 31 Aug. 1873, and died on service.
G. E. Boyle ...	Lieut.	1 Bn. R.B.	Apr. 1866	15th	Dec. 1867	
L. F. B. Cary ...		2 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1867	3rd	Dec. 1868	
F. Wilson ...	"	1 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1868	9th	Dec. 1869	
R. H. L. Anstruther.	"	4 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1869	11th	Dec. 1870	
W. R. Lascelles ...	Capt.	2 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1870	8th	Dec. 1871	
G. L. Huyshe ...	"	1 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1873	9th	—	Passed a good examination in French as a Voluntary subject. Honours — Special mention in Military Topography and Military Law; obtained special mention in Landscape Drawing.
H. S. Brownrigg ...	"	3 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1874	10th	Dec. 1875	Special mention in Artillery and German.
J. A. Fergusson ...	Lieut.	3 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1877	15th	Dec. 1878	Passed a good examination in French as a Voluntary subject. Honours — Special mention in Military Topography and Military Law; obtained special mention in Landscape Drawing.
W. W. C. Verner	Capt.	3 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1882	1st	Dec. 1883	Special mention in Military Topography and Military Law; obtained special mention in Landscape Drawing.
F. S. Thornton ...	"	2 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1883	13th	Dec. 1884	Special mention in Military Topography and Military Law; obtained special mention in Landscape Drawing.
A. E. W. Colville	Lieut.	3 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1884	7th	Dec. 1885	
J. Sherston ...		4 Bn. R.B.	"	24th	"	
C. G. Morrison ...	"	3 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1886	23rd	Dec. 1887	
à Court, C.	Capt.	4 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1887	7th	Dec. 1888	
G. S. P. Hornby ...	"	3 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1889	15th	Dec. 1890	
W. E. Lascelles ...	Lieut.	4 Bn. R.B.	"	24th	"	
J. S. Cowans ...	Capt.	2 Bn. R.B.	Feb. 1890	25th	—	

LIST OF IN-PENSIONERS
AT
THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA,
WHO HAVE
SERVED IN THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Names.	Service.		Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
	Years.	M.		
James Ellis	2	8	8 Sep. '57	Gun-shot wound. Wound of Eye.
Samuel Fielder	21	5	2 May, '82	
Henry Madgewick	2	0	20 May, '56	
Richard Shiles	21	2	29 April, '74	
Henry Smith	21	7	18 Aug. '63	
Wm C. Stewart	21	8	14 May, '72	
William Wilding... ..	13	5	27 Aug. '72	
James Worrall	21	3	14 Aug. '60	

31st Jan. 1891.

A. GREEN,

Bt. Lieut.-Col., late R.B.

STATIONS OF THE RIFLE CORPS AND 95TH RIFLES
BETWEEN 1800 AND 1815.

Year.	Name.	No. of Cos.	Stations.
1800	Rifle Corps	8	England. (3 Cos. on Ferrol Expedition).
1801	„	10	England. (1 Co. to Copenhagen with Lord Nelson).
1802	„	10	England.
1803-4	95th Rifles	10	England.
1805	„ 1st Bn.	10	5 Cos. England.
	„ 2nd Bn.	10	5 Cos. England, Germany. England.
1806	„ 1st Bn.	10	5 Cos. England, South America. 5 Cos. Germany, England.
	„ 2nd Bn.	10	7 Cos. England. 3 Cos. England, South America.
1807	„ 1st Bn.	10	5 Cos. South America. 5 Cos. England, Denmark, England.
	„ 2nd Bn.	10	2 Cos. England. 5 Cos. England, Denmark, England. 3 Cos. South America.
1808	„ 1st Bn.	10	5 Cos. South America, England, Portugal. 3 Cos. England, Sweden, Portugal.
	„ 2nd Bn.	10	2 Cos. England, Portugal, Spain. 2 Cos. England, Portugal, Spain. 4 Cos. England, Portugal, Spain. 4 Cos. England, Spain.
1809	„ 1st Bn.	10	Spain, England, Portugal, Spain.
	„ 2nd Bn.	10	Spain, England, Holland, England.
	„ 3rd Bn.	8	England.
1810	„ 1st Bn.		6 Cos. Spain.
	„ 2nd Bn.		2 Cos. England, Spain. 1 Co. England, Portugal.
	„ 3rd Bn.		5 Cos. England, Spain.

Year.	Name.	No. of Cos.	Stations.
1811	95th 1st Bn.	8	6 Cos. Spain.
	„ 2nd Bn.	8	3 Cos. Spain. 1 Co. England, Portugal, Spain.
	„ 3rd Bn.	8	5 Cos. Spain.
1812	„ 1st Bn.	8	6 Cos. Spain.
	„ 2nd Bn.	8	4 Cos. Spain. 2 Cos. England, Portugal, Spain.
	„ 3rd Bn.	8	5 Cos. Spain.
1813	„ 1st Bn.	8	6 Cos. Spain.
	„ 2nd Bn.	8	6 Cos. Spain.
	„ 3rd Bn.	8	5 Cos. Spain.
1814	„ 1st Bn.	8	6 Cos. Spain, France, England. 1 Co. England, Holland.
	„ 2nd Bn.	8	6 Cos. Spain, France, England. 1 Co. England, Holland.
	„ 3rd Bn.	8	5 Cos. Spain, France, England, New Orleans 2 Cos. England, Holland.
1815	„ 1st Bn.	8	6 Cos. England, Belgium, France. 1 Co. Holland, Belgium, France.
	„ 2nd Bn.	8	5 Cos. England, Belgium, France. 1 Co. Holland, Belgium, France.
	„ 3rd Bn.	8	5 Cos. New Orleans, England, Belgium, France, England. 2 Cos. Holland, Belgium, France, England.

STATIONS OF THE 1ST BATTALION FOR 1815 TO 1891.

Year.	Stations.	Year.	Stations.
1815-1818	France	1852-1853	Cape (2nd Kaffir War)
1818-1819	England	1854	England
1819-1825	Ireland	1854-1856	Crimea (Russian)
1825-1836	Nova Scotia and		
1836-1840			
1841-1843			
1843-1846			
1846-1850			
1850-1851			

STATIONS OF THE 2ND BATTALION FROM 1815 TO 1891.

Year.	Stations.	Year.	Stations.
1815-1818	France	1856-1857	England
1818-1819	England	1857	Ireland
1820-1826	Ireland	1857-1867	India
1826-1832	Malta	1867-1872	England
1832-1834	Corfu	1872-1873	Ireland
1834-1837	Cephalonia	1873-1874	Gold Coast (Ashantee)
1837-1842	Ireland	1874	England
1842-1843	Bermuda	1874-1880	Gibraltar
1843-1846	Nova Scotia	1880-1885	Ireland
1846-1852	Canada	1885-1890	England
1852-1854	England	1890-present date	Ireland
1854-1856	Crimea (Russian War)		

STATIONS OF THE 3RD BATTALION FROM 1815 TO 1891.

Date.	Stations.	Date.	Stations.
1815-1816	England	1878-1882	Ireland
1816-1818	Ireland	1882-1885	England
Dec. 1818	<i>Disbanded</i>	1885-1886	Gibraltar
Apr. 1855	<i>Raised a second time</i>	1886-1887	England
1855-1857	England	1887-1888	Egypt
1857-1871	India	1888-1889	Cape
1871-1878	England	1889-present date	India

STATIONS OF THE 4TH BATTALION FROM 1857 TO 1891.

Date.	Stations.	Date.	Stations.
Sept. 1857	<i>Raised</i>	1867-1873	England
1857-1859	England	1873-1888	India
1859-1864	Malta	1888-1889	Burmah
1864-1865	Gibraltar	1890-present date	England
1865-1867	Canada		

LIST OF "PAST" RIFLEMEN ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Field-marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

Lieut.-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Commanding Troops, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Lieut.-General E. Newdigate Newdegate, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda.

Lieut.-General Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.

Major-General H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., Commanding Infantry Brigade, Gibraltar.

Major-General Godfrey Clerk, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Head-quarters.

Major-General A. H. Stephens, C.B.

Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot.

Major-General W. Arbuthnot, C.B.

Major-General C. R. H. Nicholl.

Colonel C. W. Robinson, C.B., Assistant Military Secretary, Head-quarters.

Colonel C. G. Slade, Commandant, School of Musketry, Hythe.

Colonel W. R. Lascelles.

Colonel H. C. G. Dugdale.

Colonel A. C. F. FitzGeorge, Private Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. S. Montgomery, Commanding Provisional Battalion, Shorncliffe.

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

ROLL OF OFFICERS AT PRESENT SERVING WITH BATTALIONS.

1ST BATTALION (BAREILLY).

Lieut.-Colonel.

G. A. Hillyard.

Majors.

Hon. M. Curzon
W. W. Hammond

H. F. G. Forbes
Hon. E. Noel

Captains.

F. S. W. Raikes
G. Cockburn
C. M. Blackett

Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn
T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, D.S.O.
W. F. Parker

Lieutenants.

E. M. Woodhouse
A. V. Jenner, D.S.O.
A. H. W. Lowndes

A. D. Stewart
L. F. Green-Wilkinson
C. E. Green

Second Lieutenants.

Hon. V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham
P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant
H. E. Vernon
F. G. Talbot
H. M. Biddulph
R. Alexander

C. W. C. Knox
R. M. Green
L. T. Saunderson
M. C. Le Breton-Simmons
W. H. W. Steward

Adjutant.

L. F. Green-Wilkinson, *Lieut.*

Quartermaster.

L. Hoey, *Hon. Lieut.*

2ND BATTALION (BELFAST).

*Lieut.-Colonel.*L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., *Colonel.**Majors.*

L. R. Stopford Sackville

C. H. B. Norcott

Captains.

H. J. Fergusson

V. A. Couper

E. B. Crake

A. Fuller-Acland-Hood

Hon. W. Coke*Lieutenants.*

F. E. Lawrence

H. F. Wilson

A. G. Ferguson

L. R. S. Arthur

H. A. N. Fyers

A. S. E. Annesley

T. B. Ramsay

Second Lieutenants.

S. F. Saunderson

R. B. Stephens

A. V. J. Cowell

H. L. Blundell

G. H. Thesiger

H. D. Ross

*Adjutant.*F. E. Lawrence, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*F. Stone, *Hon. Lieut.*

3RD BATTALION (JULLUNDUR).

Lieut.-Colonel.

H. S. Brownrigg.

*Majors.**Hon.* N. G. Lyttelton, *Colonel*

L. H. Bathurst

J. A. Fergusson

W. R. Kenyon-Slaney

Captains.

J. F. Wegg-Prosser

R. Ford

G. S. P. Hornby

Lord Bingham

P. A. Vans Agnew

Lieutenants.

F. E. S. Adair	J. M. S. Steuart
C. F. Pinney	W. G. Bentinck
B. W. J. Alexander	S. G. C. Cosby
E. A. F. Dawson	Hon. L. W. O'Brien
Hon. C. E. Walsh	D. E. B. Patton-Bethune
Hon. W. D. Cairns	

Second Lieutenants.

R. G. T. Baker Carr	G. P. Tharp
S. Mills	R. Tryon

Adjutant.

Lord Bingham, *Captain.*

Quartermaster.

John Adkins, *Hon. Lieut.*

4TH BATTALION (PARKHURST).

Lieut.-Colonel.

G. E. Boyle, *Colonel.*

Majors.

C. H. St. Paul	F. C. Howard
F. Howard, <i>brevet Lieut.-Colonel</i>	

Captains.

C. T. E. Metcalfe	Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury
Hon. H. C. Hardinge	H. P. King-Salter
H. F. M. Wilson	Hon. C. G. Fortescue
L. L. Nicol	

Lieutenants.

W. E. Lascelles	W. N. Congreve
H. C. Petre	Lord E. Manners
K. J. Mackenzie	H. G. Majendie
M. W. De la P. Beresford	C. E. Radclyffe
Hon. H. Yarde-Buller.	C. R. Staveley

Second Lieutenant.

J. H. D. Savile.

Adjutant.

H. P. King-Salter, *Capt.*

Quartermaster.

H. Hone, *Hon. Lieut.*

DEPÔT (WINCHESTER).

Major.

R. J. Heber Percy (4th Battn.).

Captains.

Hon. P. Sidney (3rd Battn.)

Hon. Denis Lawless (2nd Battn.)

R. J. Maude (1st Battn.)

Lieutenants.

H. L. Rokeby (1st Battn.)

W. V. Eccles (4th Battn.)

W. G. Pigott (3rd Battn.)

F. A. Irby (2nd Battn.)

Adjutant.

W. G. Pigott, *Lieut.*

Quartermaster.

T. M. Riley, *Hon. Lieut.*

LIST OF PRESENT RIFLEMEN WHO ARE EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(1.) GENERAL AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Lieut.-General H.R.H. A. W. P. A. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commanding the Southern District.

Name.	Staff Appointment.	Address.
Major and Colonel R. B. Lane.	A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.	4, Savile Row, W.
Major J. B. Mansel.	Assist.-Mil. Sec. and A.D.C. to Lt.-Gen. Sir John Ross.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Capt. W. Verner.	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction, South-Eastern District.	94, Cheriton Road, Folkestone.
Capt. F. S. Thornton.	D.A.A. Genl., Natal.	Pietermaritzburg, S. Africa.
Capt. C. à Court.	Staff Captain, Intelligence Division, War Office.	16, Hobart Place, S.W.
Capt. and Bt.-Major Sir B. C. A. Frere, Bart., D.S.O.	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn.	Aldershot.
Capt. Hon. C. C. Winn.	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B.	Gibraltar.
Capt. A. E. Jenkins.	A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Ross, K.C.B.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Capt. J. S. Cowans.	Student at Staff College.	Newstead, Camberley.
Lieut. R. J. Strachey.	A.D.C. to Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B.	Brisbane, Queensland.

(2.) ADJUTANTS OF AUXILIARY FORCES.

Name.	Corps.	Address
Capt. H. P. Burn.	14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) R. Vol.	The Cherry Orchard, Old Charlton.
Capt. A. R. Pember-ton.	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia.	5, Sheffield Terrace, Kensington, W.
Capt. C. A. Lamb.	20th Middlesex (The Artists) R. Vol.	Duke's Road, Euston Road, W.C.
Capt. G. F. Leslie.	19th Middlesex R. Vol.	Chenies Street, Bedford Square, W.
Capt. A. G. Nixon.	Westmeath Militia.	Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Capt. Hon. A. C. E. Somerset.	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia.	19, Lowndes Street, W.

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

[In compiling the following List it was found impossible, owing to want of time, to submit the addresses, &c., given to the individual officers concerned, for approval or for correction if necessary. Hence it is obvious that there must inevitably be many errors and omissions. This will be more particularly the case with those past Riflemen who have not replied to the Circulars sent to them by the Hon. Sec., and who, in consequence, has experienced much difficulty in obtaining the required information.]

CORRECTIONS FOR 1892.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1892, it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

	War Services.
Hon. J. Abercromby, 21, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.	
Col. B. F. Alexander, Swifts, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal and clasp).
Alfred Ames, Esq., Junior United Service Club, W.	
Frederick Ames, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Wor- cester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. H. L. Anstruther, M.P., 18, Wilton Crescent, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (meda and clasp).

Maj.-Gen. W. Arbuthnot, C.B., Army and Navy Club

B. F. Astley, Esq., 36, Belgrave Square, S.W., and Chequer's Court, Tring

Col. F. H. Atherley, Landguard Manor, Shanklin, Isle of Wight

Capt. G. Austin, The Precincts, Canterbury

Lt.-Col. V. S. Bagot, 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Major Walter Francis Balfour, Fernie Castle, Couper, Fife, N.B.

Viscount Baring, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants

Lord Bennet, 104B, Mount Street, W.

Sir Henry Wrixon-Becher, Bart., Ballygiblin, Mallow, Co. Cork

Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Blackett, Corbridge, Northumberland

Major C. F. Blackett, 49, Nerothal, Wiesbaden

Col. H. B. H. Blundell, 10, Stratton Street, W.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., 34, Duke Street, S.W.

Gen. W. H. Bradford, United Service Club

Lt.-Col. C. R. Prideaux-Brune, Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall

Lt.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Arthurs', St. James Street, S.W.

Maj.-Gen. E. M. Buller, Brocton Lodge, Stafford

Major E. C. Burnell, Winkburn Hall, Southwell

Hon. W. Burrell, 45, Merrion Square, Dublin

Col. C. T. Bunbury, Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester

Capt. Arthur C. Campbell, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

W. Sidney Campbell, Esq., Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Abyssinia* (medal). *South Africa*, 1881. *Soudan*, 1885 (medal and clasp, bronze star, C.B.).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish Medal).

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 18th June; wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Nile Expedition, 1885 (medal and clasp, bronze star).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol; wounded (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie), *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Kaffir Wars of 1846-7 and 1852-3 (medal).

Col. L. F. B. Cary, Woolley House, Wells,
Somerset

Lord Edward Cavendish, Devonshire House,
Piccadilly

Lt.-Col. E. Chamberlin, 60, Jermyn Street,
W.

Gen. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., United Ser-
vice Club

Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, 21, Queen's Gate,
S.W.

Lord Clanmorris, Creg Clare, Ardahan, Co.
Galway

Col. J. Clerk, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne
Walk, S.W.

Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, C.B., 59, Hans
Road, S.W.

Capt. A. W. Clifton, Warton Hall, Lytham,
Lancashire

Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, 81,
Eccleston Square, W.

Hon. Arthur Cole, Eccles Hall, Attlebro'

Col. Hon. W. J. Colville, 47, Chester Square,
S.W.

Sir William Cope, Bart., Bramshill, Hart-
fordbridge, Hampshire

Lt.-Col. Anthony Cope, Glaston Hill, Hart-
fordbridge, Hampshire

Marquis of Conyngham, Slane Castle, Co.
Meath

Sir A. P. Paston-Cooper, Bart., Gadebridge,
Hemel Hempstead

D. S. A. Cosby, Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's
County

Col. Cragg, Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Kent

R. E. Crompton, Esq., 23, Porchester Gar-
dens, Bayswater

Col. G. A. Curzon, Hollywood, Boscombe,
Hants

Major Sir William Cuninghame, Bart., V.C.,
Kirkbride, Maybole, N.B.

Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, St. James's Club,
Piccadilly

War Services.

Crimea (in Royal Navy), bom-
bardment of Sebastopol
(medal and clasp, Turkish
medal). *Ashantee* (medal
and clasp). *Burmah* (medal
and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Medjidie, Sar-
dinian, and Turkish medal).
Abyssinia (medal). *Kaffir*
and *Zulu Wars*, 1878-9
(medal and clasp).

Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal
and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and 2
clasps). *N. W. Frontier*
(medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Sebastopol
(medal and 2 clasps, Knt.
of Leg. of Honour, Sar-
dinian and Turkish medals,
and Medjidie).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish medal).
Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Indian Mutiny, Camel Corps,
1857-8 (medal and 2
clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol,
capture of Rife Pits (V.C.),
(medal and 4 clasps,
Medjidie, Turkish medal).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Col. W. H. Deedes, D.S.O., Hoath, Canterbury

Lt.-Gen. Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.,
United Service Club

Hon. Harold Dillon, 3, Swan Walk, S.W.

Capt. E. Palmer Douglas, Cavers, Hawick,
N.B.

Capt. Alfred Manners Drummond, 54, Fitz-
John's Avenue, Hampstead

Capt. Algernon H. Drummond, Maltman's
Green, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks

Capt. Cecil G. A. Drummond, Copthorne,
Fawley, Southampton

W. Percy Drummond, Esq., Sherborne House,
Warwick

Hugh H. W. Drummond, Esq., 7, Ovington
Square, S.W.

Col. H. C. G. Dugdale, Blyth Hall, Coles-
hill, Birmingham

Lord Dunalley, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary

E. W. Dunn, Esq., Inglewood, Hungerford

H. Dutton, Esq., Hinton House, Alresford

C. W. Earle, Esq., Woodlands, Cobham,
Surrey, and 5, Bryanston Square, W.

Capt. W. H. Eccles, 30, Clifton Terrace,
Folkestone

Col. Hon. C. E. Edwardes, 3, Norfolk Street,
Park Lane, W.

Lt.-Col. Alfred Egerton, 30, James Street,
Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Major G. M. L. Egerton, Alvanley Hall,
Doncaster

Lt.-Col. R. Egerton, 2, Carlisle Place, Vic-
toria Street, S.W.

Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart., 103, Eaton
Square, S.W., and Oulton Park, Tar-
porley, Cheshire

Gen. F. R. Elrington, C.B., Vernon Hill,
Bishop's Waltham

Earl of Enniskillen, Florence Court, Ennis-
killen

Earl of Erroll, Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire

War Services.

Burma, wounded (medal
and clasp and D.S.O.).

Punjab, 1848-9 (medal). *N.
W. Frontier*, 1850 (medal
and clasp). *Indian Mutiny*,
severely wounded (medal
and clasp). *China War*,
1860 (medal and 2 clasps).
Abyssinia (medal and C.B.).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *Ashantee* (medal
and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1851-2 (medal).
Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol, assault
on Redan, 8th Sept.
(wounded), (medal and
clasp and Turkish medal).
Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Sebastopol
(medal and 2 clasps and
Turkish medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Knight of Legion
of Honour, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal).

Crimea, Alma, wounded
(medal and clasp, Turkish
medal).

Earl of Euston, 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Col. H. Eyre, M.P., Rampton Manor, Lincoln

Col. Fitzroy W. Fremantle
Viscount Glentworth, Dromore Castle, Pallas,
Kerry

Major FitzHerbert, Somersal Herbert, Derby
Col. A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 6, Queen Street,
Mayfair, W.

Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., 75, South
Audley Street, W.

Capt. J. T. Lane Fox, Hope Hall, Tadcaster
Lt.-Col. E. J. Fryer, 22, Ryder Street, St.
James's, S.W.

Lt.-Gen. Sir W. A. Fyers, K.C.B., 19, Onslow
Gardens, S.W.

Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, Bart., Thirkbey
Park, Thirsk

Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding
2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot

Gen. Sir Julius Glyn, K.C.B., Woodcote End,
Epsom

Capt. Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, 27, Grosvenor
Place, S.W.

Sir R. H. Graham, Bart., Norton Conyers,
Ripon, Yorkshire

Lt. Col. Wilnot Grant, 18, Bruton Street, W.
Col. A. Green, Royal Hospital, Chelsea

Hon. Algernon Grosvenor, 35, Park Street,
London, S.W.

Col. H. Hardinge, Old Basing, Basingstoke,
Hants

Col. William Hewett, 15, Anglesea Place,
Southampton

C. Herbert, Esq., Muckcross Abbey, Killarney

War Services.

Crimea, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 18th June, severely wounded (medal and clasp, Turkish and Sardinian medals). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Afghanistan, 1841-2. *Crimea*, Alma, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and 2 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1848. *Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp, C.B.).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Kaffir Wars, 1846-7 and 1852-3 (medal). *Boer War*, 1848. *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

WATERLOO (medal).

War Services.

Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., Easton Neston,
Towcester

C. F. Henshaw, Esq., 90, St. George's
Square, S.W.

Capt. Percy Hill

Major the Hon. C. D. Home, Woodcroft, St.
Boswell's

Lord George Hamilton, Carlton Club

Hon. R. Baillie-Hamilton, Langton, Dunse,
N.B.

Lt.-Col. E. C. Hartopp, Copswood, Walton-
on-the-Hill, Epsom

Hon. J. S. Gathorne Hardy, 2, Cadogan
Square, S.W.

Lt.-Col. H. Harvey, Upton Lodge, Slough

Hon. A. Hood, 33, Coleherne Road, S.W.

Major A. R. Hopwood, The Cottage, Ollerton,
Newark

Lt.-Col. C. W. Hume, 13, Eaton Place,
Brighton

Capt. Sir Charles Hunter, Bart., Mortimer
Hill, Berks

Surgeon-Major G. A. Hutton, Milverton Hill
Villas, Leamington

Lt.-Col. C. F. Hulse, Goldwell, Newbury,
Berks

Lt.-Col. A. Harington

Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., 7, Bryanston
Square, W.

Capt. J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Raehills, Dum-
friesshire, N.B.

Brig.-Gen. A. A. A. Kinloch, Allahabad,
India

Nigel F. Kingscote, Esq., 34, Charles Street,
Berkeley Square, W.

Major F. Kingscote, Furbo, Co. Galway

Lt.-Col. H. A. Lascelles, Travellers' Club,
S.W.

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Sardinian and
Turkish medals).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Turkish medal, and
medal for Distinguished
Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and
clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal
and 2 clasps), (with 60th
F.).

Crimea, Sebastopol, assault
on Redan, 8th Sept.,
wounded, right arm am-
putated (medal and clasp,
Medjidie, and Turkish
medal).

Indian Mutiny, with Naval
Brigade (medal and clasp).
Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Col. W. Lascelles, 55, Hans Road, S.W.

Gen. Sir Arthur J. Lawrence, K.C.B., Fox Hills, Chertsey

Hon. and Rev. George Legge, Woodsome Lodge, Weybridge

Capt. Hon. Charles Legge, Longstone Lodge, Bakewell

Major Hon. Edward Lawless, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

Sir W. Lethbridge, Bart., Sandhill Park, Taunton

Earl of Limerick, St. Margaret's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Lt.-Col. Walter J. Lindsay, Elmthorpe, Cowley, Oxon

Lt.-Col. H. Gore Lindsay, 23, Portman Square, W.

Col. H. A. F. Luttrell, C.B., Badgeworth Court, Somerset

Capt. H. C. F. Luttrell, Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset

Capt. A. F. Luttrell, Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset

Earl of Lucan, 32, Portland Place, W.

Major T. A. Maberley, Mytten, Cuckfield

Hon. H. Marsham, Junior Carlton Club

Capt. Sir J. R. D. McGrigor, Bart., 29, Sloane Gardens, S.W.

Gen. Sir Alex. Macdonell, K.C.B., Hackbridge Lodge, Carshalton

Major-Gen. Henry J. Maclean,† Halesend, Cradley Malvern

Capt. F. Markham, Morland, Penrith

Capt. James Markland, Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight

H. N. Middleton, Esq., The Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Lieut.-Col. H. A. St. John Mildmay, 109, St. George's Road, S.W.

Capt. W. P. St. John Mildmay, Wales House, Queen's Camel, Bath

War Services.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *N.W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Soudan Expedition* (medal and clasp, bronze star).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Kaffir War, 1846-7 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and 3 clasps, C.B., Knight of Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N.W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal).

† *Ashantee* (medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *N.W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

War Services.

Capt. Hugh Mitchell	
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Montgomery, Commanding Prov. Battn., Shorncliffe	
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
J. E. K. Morley, Esq., 10, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square	
Capt. Hon. F. C. Morgan, Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	<i>Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol</i> (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
Lord Muncaster, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W. ; and Muncaster Castle, Raven- glass, Cumberland	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Major C. E. Musgrave, 25, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Col. Hercules Walker-Mylne, 34, Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal).
Major-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., Gib- raltar	<i>Crimea, Alma</i> (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps</i> (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Afghan War, 1878-9</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.).
Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B., Bermuda	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol</i> (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Zulu War, 1879</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.).
Major-Gen. C. R. H. Nicholl, Palazzo Giuc- ciardini, Via S. Spirito 12, Florence	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Sir A. Palmer, Bart., Wanlip Hall, Leicester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Hon. Cecil T. Parker, 89, Elizabeth Street, S.W. ; and Ecclestone, Chester	
Col. T. R. Parr, 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.	
Capt. T. Peacocke, Efford Park, Lymington	
C. L. Pearson, Esq., Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire	
Hon. W. A. W. Ponsonby, Brook's Club, St. James's	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol in R.N.</i> (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Hon. Alan J. Pennington, Ragdale Hall, Leicester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Major-Gen. Lewis Percival, Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, W.	
Surg.-Gen. J. B. C. Reade, C.B., Army Medi- cal Department, 18, Victoria Street, Westminster	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, assaults on Redan 18th June and 8th Sept.</i> (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War, 1878-80</i> (medal).

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant, Gibraltar

Lord Ribblesdale, 35, Grosvenor Square, W.
Earl of Roden, Tullymore Park, Castlewellan,
Co. Down

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Rickman, Standen Manor,
Hungerford

Col. C. W. Robinson, C.B., Ashford House,
Wimbledon

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Halifax,
N.S.

Gen. Lord Alexander Russell, C.B., Ewhurst
Park, Basingstoke

A. G. Russell, Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke
Capt. Leonard G. Russell, Ewhurst Park,
Basingstoke

Capt. Lord Ruthven, Barnclinch, Hamilton,
N.B.

R. N. Ryecroft, Esq., Eastanton, Andover
Capt. Hon. Thomas C. Scott, Army and
Navy Club

Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell-Scott, Abbotsford,
Melrose, N.B.

Surg.-Gen. J. E. Scott, 30, Burlington Road,
Dublin

Alfred Seymour, Esq., 4, Holly Brook, Shir-
ley, Southampton

Col. Frederick H. A. Seymour

Lieut.-Col. L. R. Seymour, Brockham Park,
Betchworth, Surrey

Major C. D. Sherston, Evercreech, Bath

Capt. Maxwell Sherston, 18th Hussars

Earl of Shannon, Castle-Martyr, Co. Cork.

Sir John Barrington Simeon, Bart., Swains-
ton, Newport, Isle of Wight

Rev. Richard Snowden Smith, 13, Norfolk
Terrace, Brighton

War Services.

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, In-
kerman, Sebastopol (medal
and 4 clasps, Turkish
medal, Knight of Legion
of Honour, and Medjidie).

Indian Mutiny (medal). *Ash-
antee* (medal and clasp).
Zulu War (medal and
clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal). *Indian
Mutiny*, commanded Camel
Corps (medal and 2 clasps,
C.B.). *N.W. Frontier*,
1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Perak Expedition (medal
and clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (K.C.B.).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).
Crimea, Sebastopol, assault
on Redan (medal and clasp,
Sardinian and Turkish
medals, Medjidie).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish medal).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal
and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma,
Inkerman, Balaclava,
Sebastopol (medal and 4
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal).

Ashantee (medal and clasp),
severely wounded.

Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal
and 2 clasps, bronze star).
Burmah (medal and clasp).

Major-Gen. F. E. Sotheby, Ecton, Northampton

Col. Harington Stuart, Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.

Major-Gen. R. E. Stewart, C.B., 9, Wilbury Road, West Brighton

Capt. H. V. Wingfield Stratford, St. Vincent's, West Malling

Major-Gen. A. H. Stephens, C.B., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

Col. F. Stephen, Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.

Capt. W. G. Swinhoe, 63, Finborough Road, South Kensington

Col. C. G. Slade, The Paddock, Hythe
A. F. Macmillan-Scott, Esq., Pinnacle Hill, Kelso, N.B.

Capt. Richard Spicer, 3, Chesham Place, London, W.

Lieut.-Col. M. B. Wilbraham-Taylor, The Bourne Cottage, Farnham.

Lieut.-Col. R. F. Meysey-Thompson, Nunthorpe Court, York

E. Tighe, Esq., Guards' Club

Lord Torphichen, Calder House, Midlothian
Arthur Tottenham, Esq., Glenfarne, Co. Leitrim

Capt. R. Tryon, The Lodge, Oakham

Lieut.-Col. Tufnell-Tyrell, Boreham House, Chelmsford

Major R. C. Turnor, 1st Life Guards
Christopher Hatton Turnor, Stoke Rochford, Grantham

Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt, Bart., Stanley Hall, Bridgenorth, Salop

Capt. H. S. Vandeleur, 40, Lowndes Square, S.W.

Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur, Hyde Street, Winchester

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Lloyd Verney, Hinde House, Hinde Street, W.

War Services.

Crimea, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal).

Ashantee (medal and clasp). *Burmah*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Burmah, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal)

War Services.

Robert Vyner, Esq., Fairfield, York
 Gen. Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., Rode
 Hall, Congleton, Cheshire
 Capt. Henry Spencer Waddington, Cavenham
 Hall, Soham
 Lieut.-Col. H. Walpole, 27, St. Leonard's
 Terrace, S.W.
 Capt. Victor N. Ward, The Cottage, Ayot St.
 Lawrence, Welwyn, Herts
 Major-Gen. A. F. Warren, C.B., 12, Calver-
 ley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells
 Mark U. Weyland, Esq., Wood Eaton,
 Oxford.
 Col. H. Wood, 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich
 Capt. H. L. Wickham, Wootton Hall, Henley-
 in-Arden
 Surg.-Major Julius Wiles, Hitchin, Herts
 Lieut.-Col. J. F. N. Winterscale, Hillecliffe,
 Buckleigh, Westward Ho

Syrian Campaign, 1840-1
 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma,
 Balaklava, Inkerman, Se-
 bastopol (medal and 4
 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of
 Honor, Medjidie, and Tur-
 kish medal); (with 7th
 Royal Fusiliers).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
 Sebastopol (medal and 3
 clasps, Turkish medal, and
 Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny*
 (medal and clasp). *Ashan-
 tee* (medal and clasp, C.B.).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
 and clasp, Turkish medal).
N. W. Frontier, 1864
 (medal and clasp). *Afghan
 War*, 1879 (medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol, assaults
 on Redan, 18th June and
 8th Sept. (medal and clasp,
 Turkish medal). *China
 War*, 1860 (medal and 2
 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal
 and clasp).

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January 1891.

	Station.	Officers.	W. O.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bugler.	Private Rifemen.
1st Battalion ...	Bareilly ...	28	2	44	40	11	955
2nd „ ...	Belfast ...	23	2	35	38	12	503
3rd „ ...	Meean Meer ...	26	2	43	38	16	910
4th „ ...	Parkhurst...	23	2	39	40	16	569
Depôt	Winchester	8	—	22	23	4	269
Seconded	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	124	8	183	179	59	3,206

Or a grand total of 3,759 all ranks.

RECORD OF THE 1ST BATTALION, 1889-90.

THE 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, after upwards of two years service in various parts of Upper Burmah, embarked at Rangoon to return to India on the 13th and 14th December 1888, on board the Indian Marine Troopship *Canning*.

This ship had in her outward passage conveyed the 4th Battalion to Burmah, and one wing of the 4th had relieved one wing of the 1st Battalion.

Two companies, "A" and "I" (including a party of Mounted Infantry under Lieut. Lowndes, of "F"), under command of Major C. H. Norcott, remained to take part in the East Karenni expedition, and a third, "C," was unable, owing to sickness, to march down from the Shan Hills in time to accompany head-quarters to India.

Lieut.-Colonel Lucius Cary had, to the regret of all ranks, been recently invalided to England, after holding the command only a few months.

The officers who embarked for India were as follows (those marked with an asterisk had come to Burmah in 1886):—

Major C. V. Eccles, commanding.

*Capt. Hon. E. Noel (F company).

*Capt. and Bt. Major Sir B. Frere, Bart., D.S.O.
(B company).

Capt C. M. Blackett (D company).

Lieut. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn.

- *Lieut. and Adj. T. Wilkinson, D.S.O.
- *Lieut. R. F. Marter.
- *Lieut. H. L. Rokeby (G company).
- *Lieut. E. M. Woodhouse (E company).
- *Lieut. L. F. Green-Wilkinson.
- 2nd Lieut. Hon. V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham.
- *Capt. W. Dixon, Quartermaster.

On leaving Burmah the Battalion was transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Establishment.

The ss. *Canning* anchored off Saugor Island on the evening of the 18th, and steamed up the Hoogly the following day, reaching Calcutta about 4 p.m. The Battalion disembarked the same evening and occupied tents on the esplanade. Although still within the tropics, the atmosphere, after Burmah, felt decidedly cold.

The 4th Battalion had recently passed through Calcutta, going to Burmah, but before this no battalion of the Rifle Brigade had been in the metropolis of India since the 2nd was quartered in Fort William in 1866-67.

The Battalion proceeded thence by rail to Bareilly by the following route :—

21-22 December	-	Calcutta to Madhupur	-	183 miles.
22-23	„	- Madhupur to Dinapore	-	161 „
23-24	„	- Dinapore to Fyzabad	-	255 „
24-25	„	- Fyzabad to Bareilly	-	225 „
				824 „

arriving at its destination on Christmas morning, and went at once into the British Infantry Barracks lately vacated by the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who had gone to take part in the Black Mountain expedition.

Lieut. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn had left the battalion on its journey at Prome, in Burmah, and proceeded *via* Rangoon and

Calcutta with time-expired men to Bombay, and rejoined at Bareilly on the 6th January.

A large number of men who had been through the campaign in Burmah left the Battalion at this time.

Lieut. H. L. Rokeby left at Calcutta for a tour of duty at the Depôt.

Lieut. R. F. Marter was left sick in the civil hospital at Calcutta, and did not rejoin the Battalion for nearly two months.

At Bareilly the head-quarters were joined by the Indian Depôt, including all the women and children, which had arrived previously from Belgaum under the command of Major H. F. G. Forbes, and with it was a draft of 3 sergeants and 151 rank and file newly arrived from England under 2nd Lieut. H. E. Vernon.

The battalion here again came under the command of Brig.-Gen. Sir R. Low, K.C.B., commanding Rohilkhand District, in whose brigade it had served most of its time in Burmah. The District Staff Officer was Capt. J. Sherston, D.S.O. Rifle Brigade, lately transferred from Brigade Major, Umballa.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Hillyard arrived on the 19th January 1889 from Meiktila, Upper Burmah, and took command of the battalion.

The annual inspection took place on the 9th and 12th March.

The following officers joined the Battalion during the early part of the year 1889:—

2nd Lieut. P. L. K. B. Oliphant, on appointment, 4th January. Lieut. C. E. Wegg-Prosser, on return from half-pay, 1st April. 2nd Lieutenant F. G. Talbot, on appointment, 1st April. 2nd Lieutenant A. J. C. Glyn, on appointment, 1st April. Lieut. W. F. Parker returned from a tour of duty at the Depôt on the 26th February. Capt. Hon. E. Noel

left for England on leave on the 17th February, and Lieut. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn on sick leave on the 13th March, having been already promoted Captain into the 4th Battalion. Capt. F. M. Maycock, A.P.D., joined on the 16th March, and took over the duties of paymaster to the Battalion.

A, C, and I Companies embarked on board the Indian Marine Troopship *Enterprise*, at Rangoon, on the 5th March, disembarked at Calcutta on the 9th, and arrived at Bareilly on the 16th and 18th. The following were the officers with them :—

Major C. H. B. Norcott (I Company).

Capt. F. S. W. Raikes (C Company).

*Lieut. A. H. W. Lowndes (Md. Infantry).

*Lieut. A. D. Stewart (A Company).

2nd Lieut. L. R. S. Arthur.

2nd Lieut. E. W. H. Somerset.

Lieut. Lowndes proceeded to England on leave on the 2nd April.

The distribution of the Battalion during the hot weather was as follows :—

Head-quarters and 5 companies at Bareilly. Two Companies, "C" and "F," at summer camp, Ranikhet. Capt. Raikes, Lieuts. Parker and Woodhouse and Stuart left on the 23rd March. One Company (B) at Moradabad, left on the 18th March; Bt.-Major Sir B. Frere, Lieut. Marter and 2nd Lieut. Somerset. Details at Naini Tal Sanatorium, 2nd Lieut. Oliphant.

Lieut. Green-Wilkinson passed the School of Army Signalling at Kasauli in June, and afterwards visited Kashmir on leave, and proceeded to England on leave on the 28th December.

Major Norcott left on the 20th June on absorption into the 2nd Battalion at home.

Lieut. Woodhouse left for England on leave on the 28th June, and Lieut. Stewart on the 11th November.

Major W. W. Hammond returned from leave to England on the 11th, and Lieut. A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., on the 17th June.

There was an outbreak of enteric fever in the Battalion during the hot weather of this year, which caused many deaths, and lasted into the following cold weather.

Miss James, one of the nursing sisters lately introduced into the military hospitals of India by Lady Roberts, was very assiduous in her attentions to the sick, and to her care it may be attributed that the deaths were not even more numerous.

Lieut. R. F. Marter died of enteric fever at Moradabad on the 7th August, and 2nd Lieut. E. S. Nixon of cholera at Bareilly on the 7th October. This officer had only joined the Battalion on the 29th August previous.

On the 11th October, 1889, Captain R. J. Maude, Captain G. Cockburn and 2nd Lieut. R. Alexander, with a draft of 154 men, joined from England.

Captain Maude left again on the 12th December for duty at the Dépôt at Winchester.

Lieut. C. E. Wegg-Prosser left on the 12th November on leave pending retirement.

On the 3rd November a draft of 100 men arrived from the 4th Battalion, which was proceeding home to England.

The companies from Ranikhet returned to head-quarters on the 3rd November, and that from Moradabad on the 19th December, so that the Christmas of 1889 found the whole battalion concentrated for duty in Bareilly, a state of things that had occurred only once before since its arrival in India in 1880.

On the 5th January 1890 2nd Lieuts. C. E. Green and H. M. Biddulph joined on transfer from the 4th Battalion.

On the 7th January, Quartermaster L. Hoey arrived from leave in England to take up his appointment, having been sergeant-major in the Battalion during the whole of its service in India and Burmah.

Captain W. Dixon, the retiring quartermaster, left on the 12th January for Bangalore. Captain Dixon had seen much service in India, having been with the 60th Rifles at Meerut in 1857, and served with them at the siege of Delhi and throughout the Mutiny, including, among many other actions, the battle and capture of Bareilly.

Colour-Sergt. H. Wilmot, who had been colour-sergeant of three companies, sergeant-instructor of musketry, and acting quartermaster-sergt., was promoted to the vacant sergt.-majorship, with effect from 11th December 1889, the duties of which he had performed for the last year during Sergt.-Major Hoey's absence on leave.

On the 20th January, Brig.-Gen. Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., A.D.C., presented the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field" to Sergt. W. Yole, which Her Majesty had been pleased to grant him for his gallant conduct on the 10th May, on the occasion of the taking of the king's palace at Mone, Shan States, and capturing the rebel chief.

The annual inspection took place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th January.

Capt. F. S. W. Raikes was appointed station staff officer at Ranikhet on the 14th February, and proceeded to take up the duties of his appointment, which he still retains.

There were two more deaths of officers in the early part of this year, viz. :—

Major C. E. V. Eccles, of enteric fever, on the 21st February; and 2nd Lieut. E. W. H. Somerset, of abscess of the liver, on the 20th March.

A draft of 1 colour-sergeant and 50 men arrived from

England on the 20th March, and most of them proceeded at once to Ranikhet.

The distribution of the Battalion during the hot weather of 1890 was similar to that of the foregoing year:—

Head-quarters and 5 companies at Bareilly.

2 companies (A and G) at summer camp, Ranikhet. Major W. W. Hammond, commanding the camp, Capt. Cockburn, Lieut. Parker, and 2nd Lieut. Glyn; these left on 28th March.

1 company (E) under Major Forbes and 2nd Lieut. Bootle Wilbraham, at Muradabad, left on 10th February.

Band and details at Naini Tal, 2nd-Lieut. Alexander.

H.E. Sir Frederic S. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Bareilly from the 2nd to the 5th April, and was met on his arrival by a guard of honour of the Battalion. There was no parade, but His Excellency visited the barracks and institutions of the Battalion.

On the 2nd April 1890 a memorial brass was put up in Winchester Cathedral to 3 officers and 130 n.c.o.'s and men of the Battalion who were killed or died on service in Burma from October 1886 to March 1889.

Bt.-Major Sir Bartle Frere, D.S.O., left for England on leave on the 13th March. Capt. Hon. E. Noel returned from leave to England on the 24th March, Lieut. A. H. W. Lowndes on the 10th April, and Lieut. E. M. Woodhouse on the 7th July.

Major Hon. M. Curzon arrived from England on appointment as second-in-command of the Battalion, and Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn, on exchange from the 2nd Battalion, on the 24th May. The latter officer was again invalided, and left for England on the 8th July in a precarious state of health.

The annular eclipse of the sun on the 17th June this year was well seen from Bareilly, which was situated on or very

near the central line, and the eclipse was "annular" for about three minutes.

The Battalion was very healthy during the hot months of this year, but during the rains some sickness prevailed, both at Bareilly and Ranikhet; at the latter station 2nd Lieut. A. J. C. Glyn succumbed to an attack of cholera on 22nd July. This made five deaths of officers in the Battalion in a space of twelve months, and of these five, three, 2nd Lieuts. Nixon, Somerset, and Glyn were sons of old commanding officers of battalions of the Rifle Brigade.

The rains were exceedingly heavy during the month of July, both in the hills and plains. Two men of the Battalion, Ptes. Davis and Speed, both of "D" company, while out shooting in the Terai, became separated from their companions. Nothing was heard of them for several days, and they were given up for lost. They succeeded, however, in making their way back to the railway line, and so saved themselves, after undergoing much exposure and being a whole week without food.

2nd Lieut. C. E. Green left on leave for England, with a batch of time-expired men, on the 28th September, and 2nd Lieut. Oliphant on the 16th November.

At the end of October, Capt. F. M. Maycock handed over the duties of paymaster to Lieut. A. H. W. Lowndes, and embarked for England on the 6th November.

2nd Lieut. R. M. Green joined on the 26th October on appointment, and on the 17th November Lieut. A. D. Stewart returned from leave, bringing a draft of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 148 men, and 2 boys from England; also 2nd Lieut. C. W. Knox on appointment.

The Band returned from Naini Tal on the 18th October; "A" Company from Ranikhet on the 1st November; and "E" Company from Moradabad on the 23rd December.

The Battalion having been ordered to go to Ranikhet in

relief next year, "G" Company was left there, under Lieut. W. F. Parker, to occupy the station during the winter, and Major W. W. Hammond returned to Head-quarters for duty.

Lieut. A. V. Jenner left for England on sick leave on the 17th December.

Lieut. L. F. Green-Wilkinson returned from leave to England on the 27th December. Lieuts. Stewart and Green-Wilkinson passed the Hythe School while on leave, and obtained 1st class certificates.

Company field-firing was carried out near the Ramganga river, about four miles from cantonments, on the 22nd and 23rd December. On the 29th December, began brigade drills in preparation for the camp in the month of January 1891.

There has been a marked improvement in the Musketry of the battalion this season ; but, as the annual course is not yet finished, an account of it must be put off to the next number of the "Chronicle."

Colour-Sergt. Morrish (E Company) won the S.I.R.A. Medal on the 22nd December 1889, with a score of 68.

"E" Company (Major H. F. G. Forbes) was the best shooting company in the Musketry Course for 1889-90.

Since the Battalion returned from Burma in 1889, the following deaths have taken place :—

		Officers.	Sergts.	Corporals.	Riflemen.
In 1889	- -	2	3	1	25
„ 1890	- -	3	0	1	28
		—	—	—	—
Totals	-	5	3	2	53
		—	—	—	—

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the health of the Battalion is now exceedingly good ; the number of sick is below 5 per cent., and there are no serious cases among these. In fact, at no time since its first arrival in India has

the Battalion enjoyed better health than it does now at the end of 1890, and so the new year opens auspiciously upon us.

The company commanders, subalterns, and colour-sergeants are now as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel G. A. HILLIARD, Commanding.

Major the Hon. M. CURZON, 2nd-in-Command.

A.	B.	C.	D.
Capt. G. Cockburn	Capt. and Bt.-Major Sir B. C. A. Frere, Bart., D.S.O.	Capt. F. S. W. Raikes, S. S. O. Ranikhet	Capt. C. M. Blackett
Lieut. A. D. Stewart		2nd Lieut. C. E. Green	2nd Lieut. P. L. K. B. Oliphant
2nd Lieut. R. M. Green	2nd-Lieut. Saunders	2nd Lieut. R. Alexander	2nd Lieut. C. W. C. Knox
Col.-Sgt. J. Smith	Col.-Sgt. A. Murphy	Col.-Sgt. C. Scarr	Col.-Sgt. H. Lacey

E.	F.	G.	I.
Major H. F. G. Forbes	Major Hon. E. Noel	Major W. W. Hammond	Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn
Lieut. E. M. Woodhouse	Lieut. L. F. Green-Wilkinson	Lieut. W. F. Parker	Lieut. A. V. Jenner, D.S.O.
2nd Lieut. Hon. V. R. B. Wilbraham	2nd Lieut. H. M. Biddulph	2nd Lieut. H. E. Vernon	2nd Lieut. F. G. Talbot
Col.-Sgt. W. Morrish	Col.-Sgt. H. Horsman	Col.-Sgt. J. Finney	Col.-Sgt. J. Howard

Capt. T. WILKINSON, *Adjutant.*

Lieut. A. H. W. LOWNDES, *Acting Paymaster.*

Lieut. L. HOBY, *Quartermaster.*

RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION, 1890.

The strength on 1st January 1890 at head-quarters was—1 colonel, 3 field officers, 6 captains, 12 subalterns with the adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 2 warrant officers, 35 sergeants, 13 buglers, 690 rank and file.

A draft of 30 recruits joined head-quarters from Winchester on January 6th.

On the 12th February 1890, a draft for the 1st Battalion at Bareilly, consisting of 1 colour-sergeant (Horsman), 4 acting corporals, and 46 riflemen, left for Portsmouth to embark on H.M.S. *Malabar* for India.

E Company, under Major Norcott, proceeded by road to Shorncliffe Camp to be stationed there on February 17th.

A draft of sixty recruits joined head-quarters from Winchester on February 21st.

Major the Hon. M. Curzon was removed to the 1st Battalion on March 14th.

On April 29th, Capt. Fergusson, (C Company), marched to Shorncliffe, and thence on following day to Lydd for musketry, and was followed next day by Capt. the Hon. D. Lawless (A Company).

On 5th May 1890, the following telegram was received by the Battalion Commander :—

“ The Queen has approved the new Rifle head-dress.

“ (Signed) QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.”

On May 9th, head-quarters, with Capt. Lamb's (G), Capt. the Hon. W. Coke's (D), Capt. the Hon. A. Somerset's (F), Capt. Couper's (B), and Lieut. Fyers's (H) Company, proceeded by road to Shorncliffe and encamped for the night. The following day the above companies and Major Norcott's (E)

Company proceeded by road to Lydd Camp and joined the two companies there.

On May 12th, Capt. Fergusson and Lieut. Ferguson, with C Company, proceeded by rail to Virginia Water, and after attending the ceremony of unveiling the Prince Consort's statue by the Queen in Windsor Park, went by special train to Aldershot to await the arrival of Battalion.

On 23rd June, the Battalion proceeded to Rushmoor Camp, Aldershot, where it was joined by Capt. Fergusson's Company.

The Battalion marched with the 2nd "Field Column" and took part in manœuvres near Aldershot between the 1st and 11th of July.

The Mounted Infantry being mobilized at Aldershot, the Battalion was ordered on 14th July to find two officers (Lieuts. Ramsay and Wilson), 3 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 59 rank and file, who remained at Aldershot.

The Battalion returned by rail to Dover on July 21st.

The Battalion embarked in H.M. troopship *Assistance* for conveyance to Belfast on August 23rd. Strength: 16 officers, 2 warrant officers, 33 staff and duty sergeants, 14 buglers, 34 corporals, 558 riflemen, 25 women, and 47 children, and arrived at Belfast on the 27th. The following day Lieut. Ferguson, 1 sergeant, and 23 rank and file, went to Downpatrick by rail on detachment.

The detachment of Mounted Infantry rejoined from Aldershot on October 6th, having taken part in the Cavalry manœuvres on the Berkshire Downs.

On October 15th, a draft under Lieut. Stewart and 2nd Lieut. Knox, consisting of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, and 150 riflemen, proceeded to Portsmouth for embarkation on H.M.S. *Euphrates* to join the 1st Battalion in India.

On 1st January 1891 the strength at head-quarters was

as follows:—1 colonel, 2 field officers, 7 captains, 13 subalterns with the adjutant, quartermaster, 2 warrant officers, 35 sergeants, 12 buglers, 541 rank and file.

NOTES FROM THE 2ND BATTALION.

It may interest old Riflemen to know that the following are still serving in the Battalion who were with it in Ashantee :—

Major L. S. Sackville.
Lieut. and Quartermaster F. Stone.
Sergt.-Major Stewart.
Quartermaster-Sergt. E. Miller.
Sergt. Redman (D Company).
Col.-Sergt. Nash (officers mess sergeant).
Sergt. Smeeth (G Company).
Corp. Brown (officers' mess).
Acting-Corp. Williams (B Company).
Pte. T. Green (G Company).
Pte. Hawes (F Company).
Pte. Carr (D Company).

The following are left in the Battalion who served in the Soudan Campaign with the detachment under Capt. Hon. H. Hardinge and Capt. W. M. Sherston (late R.B.)

Col.-Sergt. J. Hawkins (D Company).
Pioneer-Sergt. Payne (D Company).
Pte. Aspley (C Company).
Pte. Paine (G Company).
Pte. King (H Company).
Pte. Marwood (H Company).
Pte. Gambrill (D Company).

pletion of six years' service as a Lieut.-Colonel, on 12th April.

The following is an extract from Regimental Orders of that date :—

“Col. Dugdale, on giving over the command of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, wishes to record in Regimental Orders his appreciation of the honour of having completed his service in the Rifle Brigade with the command of such a fine Battalion.

“During this period the Battalion has been quartered in England, Cairo, South Africa, and India, and everywhere the discipline and behaviour of the men has been most exemplary, and has been specially noticed by the civilians among whom they have lived.”

Major Fergusson assumed temporary command of the Battalion in place of Colonel Dugdale, and on April 17th handed it over to Major and Brevet-Col. Hon. N. G. Lytton, who had been posted as second-in-command on 8th April.

On 14th April, Lieut. C. F. Pinney vacated his appointment as an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay.

On 28th April, Capt. Hon. P. Sidney was transferred to the Rifle dépôt for a tour of duty there.

Capt. R. Ford was transferred from the 2nd Battalion, on promotion, and posted to letter “E” Company.

On 10th May, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Brownrigg was posted on promotion to command the Battalion, *vice* Col. Dugdale placed on half-pay. Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg arrived at Julundur on 27th June and assumed command of the Battalion.

On 2nd December, the Battalion marched for Mean Meer to take part in a Camp of Exercise there. The distance is about ninety miles, and the men marched remarkably well, hardly any falling out. This, in spite of the fact that there

had been a good deal of fever and ague in October, and that the men had hardly had time to get over the effects of the hot weather.

Major H. C. Bowles, who had been very unwell in the summer, died on 13th December at Jullundur, where he had been left behind sick when the Battalion started on the march for Mean Meer. The news of the sad occurrence reached the Battalion shortly after its arrival at the Camp of Exercise, and most of the officers returned for the funeral.

The end of the year 1890 found the 3rd Battalion still at the Camp of Exercise at Mean Meer. The camp of the Battalion has been well described as very like a ploughed field; and the weather was very hot at first, but soon changed to rain, and it poured continuously for days, turning the camp into a vast swamp. The men had plenty of very hard work, tramping sometimes, during the greater part of a long field-day, up to their knees in mud; but they made the best of it, and were very well and in capital spirits.

During the year the Battalion "Institute," under the careful supervision of Major Fergusson, was in very good order, and a lot of useful work was done. The amount and variety of the latter will be understood when it is stated that under the name are included the Canteen, or "Liquor Bar," Coffee-shop, Library, Aerated Water Factory, and, last of all, the Dairy.

This latter was started with a view to endeavouring to check the ravages caused by enteric fever, and in November the dairy mustered thirty-one cows.

Towards the end of the year suppers were provided every night to over 500 of the men. The system adopted is that of issuing "cheques" (of which the counterfoils are kept), so that the men can always get a supper without payment at the time, and the money is recovered from them next pay

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day. It has been found to work admirably, and the number of men who come to the "Institute" for supper is steadily on the increase.

RECORD OF THE 4TH BATTALION, 1890.

In October 1889 the 4th Battalion was stationed in Burmah, and having been ordered to England, 100 non-commissioned officers and men were directed to be transferred to the 1st Battalion, this party to be composed as far as possible of volunteers, the remainder to be men having the shortest service abroad. Ninety-one of these men, with 13 volunteers to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, proceeded from Toungoo by rail on the 21st October, and embarked the same day in H.M.'s Indian Marine steamship *Clive*. Twenty-three of the volunteers and transfers had left Meiktila on the 14th October and arrived at Toungoo on the 15th of October, under command of Lieut. H. G. Majendie.

"G" and "C" Companies left Meiktila on the 2nd November and rejoined head-quarters at Toungoo on the 3rd November, having been relieved at the former station by 200 men of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The troop of Mounted Infantry, which during the preceding four and a half months, had traversed a total distance of over 1,300 miles, returned on the 26th November to Meiktila; the ponies and equipment were there handed over to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the officers and men rejoined head-quarters at Toungoo by rail on the 3rd December. Second Lieuts. Green and Biddulph were transferred to the 1st Battalion from the 16th December 1889.

The Battalion proceeded from Toungoo in two special

trains on the afternoon of the 16th December, arrived at Rangoon early next day, the 17th, and at once embarked in the *Clive*, which left at 10.20 A.M. for Bombay direct. Strength as follows :—3 field officers, 1 captain, 8 subalterns, 2 staff, 1 sergeant-major, 36 sergeants, 16 buglers, 616 rank and file.

The casualties, &c., during the stay of one year and one week in Burmah had been as follows :—

Died of disease, 1 officer (Lieut. Hodge) and 13 N.C.O.'s and men.	
Drowned in lake at Meiktila - - -	2
Accidentally shot on field service - -	1
Severely wounded on field service - -	1
Deserted (1 in Burmah, 1 in India) - -	2
Left sick or otherwise at Toungoo - -	4

After a favourable passage the *Clive* arrived at Bombay early on the 26th December, and the battalion was the same day transferred to H.M.S. *Malabar*, commanded by Captain A. D. Fanshawe.

Three sick men were here landed, and 14 men (transfers from the 1st and 3rd Battalions and others) joined or rejoined.

On the 27th the Battalion was inspected on board the *Malabar* by General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, who directed the issue of the following Order :—

The Colonel-in-Chief desires to express to the Battalion his satisfaction at the appearance of all Riflemen this day, and to convey to them his congratulations on the event of their return to England, and his best wishes for their safe and prosperous voyage.

There were present at this inspection, 1 officer, 1 warrant officer, 11 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 11 privates, who had landed in India with the Battalion in December 1873.

The *Malabar* sailed from Bombay 28th December.

Arrived at Suez - - - -	8th January
Left Suez - - - -	9th ,,

Arrived at Port Said and left	-	10th January.
Arrived at Malta - - -	-	14th „
Left Malta - - -	-	15th „

Passed the Straits of Gibraltar very early on the 19th January, and at about six that morning, when 30 miles from Gibraltar and eight south of Cape Trafalgar, in a dense fog and smooth sea, going at the rate of 12 knots an hour, was run into by the French Messageries Maritimes iron steamer *Erymanthe*, of 1,800 tons, a cargo vessel running between London and Marseilles. The *Erymanthe* was seen when from 50 to 100 yards from the *Malabar* on the port side, and bearing down upon her; the latter's engines were eased down, but too late to avoid a collision, and she was struck by the French steamer with a force increased by that vessel being very heavily laden.

The first blow given by the *Erymanthe's* bowsprit carried away some planking and a cast-iron bollard between the *Malabar's* fore and main-masts, and just before the port beam. She then recoiled slightly, and struck her again, some 12 or 15 feet aft and on the upper deck, tearing a large hole through the $\frac{7}{8}$ inch plating at the water line, and afterwards delivered a third blow, the most serious of all, some feet abaft of this, colliding directly against a point between the troop-deck and the bunker compartment with such violence as to smash in her own bows, tear a hole 8 inches wide and 2 feet long in the *Malabar's* side and send the plating in splinters among the troops.

The alarm being at once sounded, the ship's company, troops and passengers, proceeded to their emergency stations with the utmost order and discipline. Collision mats were brought into requisition, and the list given to the ship by moving the troops to the starboard side enabled the slight leak to be got at and temporarily stopped. The *Malabar*, after a boat had been sent to the *Erymanthe*, which was lying about

200 yards off, and had ascertained that she was in no immediate danger, proceeded slowly for Cadiz at about half past 8, and arrived in two hours time at that port; but the *Erymanthe*, which had been lost sight of in the fog, did not arrive until half-past 1.

A Spanish firm was here contracted with to repair the *Malabar* sufficiently to enable her to proceed to sea with safety. A coffer dam was constructed inside of the hole made by the third blow, and filled up with cement, the breach above being planked up by her own carpenters.

On the 23rd January she sailed from Cadiz, and after encountering a succession of gales; the wind, however, being fair throughout, arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th January. In connection with this collision the following correspondence subsequently passed:—

SIR,

Admiralty, 18th February 1890.

With reference to the recent collision between Her Majesty's ship *Malabar* and the Steam Ship *Erymanthe* on the 19th ultimo, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that Captain Fanshawe has informed them of the excellent discipline maintained by the Troops on board on the occasion, and I am to express their Lordships' high sense of the services rendered on the occasion by Colonel G. E. Boyle, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and the Officers and men of all Corps under his command.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

To the Under Secretary of State,
War Office, Pall Mall.

Horse Guards, War Office,

SIR,

22nd February 1890.

I have the honour by direction of the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you for communication to the Officer Commanding 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade the enclosed copy of a letter which has been received in this Department from the Admiralty conveying the gratification of the Lords Commissioners at the excellent conduct of all ranks of the Battalion on the occasion of the recent accident to H.M. Ship *Malabar*, and to request that you will be

WEIGHT ON ATTESTATION.

	Number.
Under 115 lb. (8 st. 3 lb.)	7
115 lb. (8 st. 3 lb.) and under 120 lb. (8 st. 8 lb.)	120
120 lb. (8 st. 8 lb.) „ 125 lb. (8 st. 13 lb.)	129
125 lb. (8 st. 13 lb.) „ 130 lb. (9 st. 4 lb.)	96
130 lb. (9 st. 4 lb.) and upwards	112
	<hr/> 464

DEPÔT, RIFLE BRIGADE, 1890.

	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Riflemen.
Strength on Jan. 1, 1890	25	3	372
„ „ Dec. 31, 1890	24	4	292

Increase during 1890.

JOINED AS RECRUITS	464
Re-joined from desertion	7
Transfers from other Corps	7
From Home Battalions	53
From Foreign Battalions	130*
	<hr/> 661

* The 130 men from the Foreign Battalions are thus accounted for:—

Invalids, 1st Battalion	40
„ 3rd „	21
Time-expired men, 1st Battalion	9
„ „ 3rd „	8
Army Reserve men, 1st Battalion	19
„ „ 3rd „	21
Prisoners	nil.
To Depôt, 1st Battalion	8
3rd „	4
	<hr/> 130

Decrease.

Dead ..	...	...	...	4*
Discharged	...	...	...	115
Struck off as deserters	...	...	...	11
To Army Reserve	...	...	..	40
Transfers to other Corps	...	...	...	9
To Auxiliary Forces	...	...	...	3
To HOME BATTALIONS	...	...	...	559
				<hr/>
				741

RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen at Depôt on Jan. 1st, 1890	372
Increase during year...	...
<hr/>	
Total at Depôt during year	1033
Decrease during year	...
<hr/>	
Number at Depôt on Dec. 31st, 1890	292

* Invalids from 3rd Battalion who died on passage home or at Netley: Privates Allord, Mills, Lambkin, and Davies.

M U S K E T R Y.

1ST BATTALION.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A local meeting in connection with the above Association was held at Bareilly on 8th October 1890 and following days. The weather throughout the matches was fairly good, but with a variable wind that made high scoring very difficult. Appended are the chief results of the shooting:—

Team Matches.

Match I.—Inter-Regimental, 200, 500, and 600 yards, 8 of all ranks; average, 85·50; best score, Qr.-Master L. Hoey, 95 points.

Match II.—N.C. Officers, 500 and 600 yards; 6 n.c. officers; average, 58·33.

The above teams qualified to shoot at Meerut.

Match V.—Running Contest, 4 n.c. officers and men per Company. Running from 800 to 400 yards over two hurdles, firing 5 rounds at a 3rd-Class Regulation Target, then to 300 yards and firing 5 rounds, finally running back to 500 yards. Time allowed, 7 minutes. E Company, 111 points, taking 5th prize, Rs.30.

Individual Matches.

Match X.—500 yards: Sergt.-Major Wilmot, 32; Qr.-Master Hoey, 32.

Match XI.—600 yards: Sergt. Arnand, 33; Sergt.-Major Wilmot, 29.

Match XIII.—200, 500, and 600 yards: Sergt. Arnand, 90; Colour-Sergt. Lacey, 88.

Match XV.—800 and 900 yards : Sergt.-Major Wilmot, 57.

Match XVIII.—900 yards (10 rounds) : Color-Sergt. Horsman, 38.

Match XXI.—200 and 500 yards : Colour-Sergt. Lacey, 64 ; Colour-Sergt. Horsman, 63 ; Sergt.-Major Wilmot, 63.

All the above were prize-winners.

MEERUT CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

Qr.-Master L. Hoey and Sergt.-Major Wilmot attended the above meeting, and won prizes in the following matches :—

Match II.—600 yards : Qr.-Master Hoey, 32 pts.

Match III.—500 and 600 yards : Qr.-Master Hoey, 64 ; Sergt.-Major Wilmot, 61.

Match IV.—800 yards : Sergt.-Major Wilmot, 33 (1st prize).

Match V.—200 yards standing : Qr.-Master Hoey, 27.

At the Volunteer Sports held at Bareilly on the 31st December 1890, the Lloyd-Lyndsay competition on foot was won by the officers' team of the 1st Battalion, composed of Lieuts. Woodhouse, Stewart, Lowndes, Green-Wilkinson, the sergeants' team being second, among a goodly number of competitors.

2ND BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY IN THE SECOND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE, 1890.

The Battalion fired their course at Lydd. Recruits were trained at Dymchurch, Lydd, and Newtownards.

Trained Soldiers.

The Battalion figure of merit was $\frac{133.97}{46.81}$

The Companies in Order of Merit.

1. E—Major C. H. B. Norcott's Company $\frac{143\cdot94}{51\cdot25}$ Best shooting Company.
2. H—Captain E. B. Crake's Company (under Lieut. H. A. N. Fyers), $\frac{141\cdot81}{44\cdot56}$
3. F—Captain the Hon. A. C. E. Somerset's Company, $\frac{140\cdot16}{45\cdot16}$
4. D—Captain the Hon. W. Coke's Company, $\frac{135\cdot42}{46\cdot47}$
5. B—Captain V. A. Couper's Company, $\frac{134\cdot95}{47\cdot37}$
6. G—Captain C. A. Lamb's Company, $\frac{133\cdot53}{55\cdot98}$
7. A—Captain the Hon. D. Lawless's Company (under Captain R. Ford), $\frac{127\cdot23}{42\cdot63}$
8. C—Captain H. J. Fergusson's Company, $\frac{118\cdot76}{44\cdot59}$

Final Classification.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
184	156	246	114

Battalion Field Firing was performed at Lydd.

No. of Men Firing.	No. of Rounds.	No. of Hits.	Percentage of Hits.
342	5,224	941	18·01

The Martini-Henry rifle was used throughout.

The Magazine rifle was issued to the Battalion in the middle of June.

Recruits.

176 men were trained during the year, under Lieuts. Ramsay and Fyers.

108 men were trained in the old course, firing 100 rounds.

Final Classification.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
86	17	0

Figure of merit, $\frac{162\cdot79}{64\cdot86}$

73 men were trained in the new course, firing 160 rounds.

Final Classification.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
49	19	5
Figure of merit, $\frac{164 \cdot 21}{31 \cdot 82}$		

A team of young soldiers, under Lieut. J. B. Ramsay and Sergt.-Instructor H. Townsend, competed for the young soldiers' trophy given by the Army Eight Club, and were placed 6th on the list out of 28 teams, with a score of 417. Average of the team, 52·12 (*see* 4th Battalion).

Best Shots of Companies.

- A, or Captain Hon. D. Lawless's Company, Pte. Godbeer, 219.
 B, or Captain V. Couper's Company, Sergt. Austin, 190.
 C, or Captain H. Fergusson's Company, Pte. Palmer.
 D, or Captain Hon. W. Coke's Company, Corporal West.
 E, or Major C. H. B. Norcott's Company, a/Corporal Preston, 226.
 F, or Captain A. Hood's Company, a/Corporal Foster, 211.
 G, or Captain J. S. Cowan's Company, Colour-Sergt. Bull, 211.
 H, or Captain E. B. Crake's Company, Sergt. Goodhew, 226.
Best Shot in the Battalion.—Corporal West, Captain Hon. W. Coke's Company.

3RD BATTALION.

The 3rd Battalion team (constituted as under) went down to shoot at the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association (Central) Meeting at Meerut in January 1891.

They had qualified to shoot in this match by being "placed" previously at the local meeting at Jullundur. These local meetings are held all over Bengal, and the first 12 teams are allowed to compete at Meerut. They were fairly well "placed" at Meerut, and would have been higher

but for their practice being interrupted by the march to and camp of exercise at Mean Meer.

The team was composed of Lieut. Pinney, Colour-Sergt. Barrett, Colour-Sergt. West, Sergt. Pugh, Sergt. Haveron, Sergt. Hughes, a/Sergt. Douglas, Pte. Banks.

Colour-Sergt. West made the best of the individual scores in this match. Lieut. Pinney was first in one and second in the other revolver match. In the running contest, in which the competitors had to run a certain distance, jump hurdles, and fire ten rounds, the Battalion did well. It was open to companies of all Battalions in the Bengal Presidency. "C" Company took 1st prize, "F" took 4th, "H" took 6th, and "D" took 9th.

In the "Mounted Infantry" Competition, the 1st team, Sergt. Walters, a/Sergt. Douglas, Pte. Richardson, and Private Staples took 1st prize, and the 2nd team took 4th prize.

4TH BATTALION.

ARMY AND NAVY PORTSMOUTH RIFLE MEETING, 1890.

This meeting was held on June 23rd, 24th, and 25th, on the Browndown Ranges, near Portsmouth, and was open to all soldiers and sailors in the Southern District.

The 4th Battalion made twenty entries. Eighteen out of the twenty who entered were successful in taking no less than fifty-five prizes.

The Rifle Depôt sent ten men, who took seventeen prizes.

Most of the shooting was done under a powerful sun, causing constant mirage on the shingle on the ranges, and

the wind, which was never strong, kept shifting from front to right.

The shooting was, on the whole, good, and in the principal events, namely, the "Southern District" and "Brown-down" Championships, five out of the eight prizes, including the two medals, were taken by Riflemen.

The following principal prizes were won by Riflemen :—

	Points.
200 yards.—Soldiers and Seamen—Bugler Phillips, Rifle Depôt	1st prize 32
Sergeants and petty officers—Sergt.- Instructor Bowden	„ 34
Officers, commissioned and warrant— 2nd Lieut. Savile, 4th R.B.	„ 32
All comers—Sergt.-Instructor Bowden, Rifle Depôt	„ 34
Junior Army and Navy—Acting-Corp. Churcher, 4th R.B.	„ 32
500 yards.—Soldiers and seamen—Corp. Tarbuck .	3rd prize 32
Sergeants and petty officers—Sergt. Bowden, R. Depôt	4th prize 34
Officers, commissioned and warrant— 2nd Lieut. Savile, 4th R.B.	3rd prize 33
Commissioned officers — 2nd Lieut. Savile, 4th R.B.	„ 30
Junior Army and Navy—Pte. Walling- ford, 4th R.B.	7th prize 30
All comers — Sergt.-Bugler Williams, R. Depôt.	1st prize 35
600 yards.—United Services, all ranks — Sergt.- Instructor Bowden	3rd prize 31
Moving target.—2nd Lieut. Savile, 4th R.B.	„

THE "BROWNDOWN CHAMPIONSHIP."—Four prizes. For young soldiers. Seven shots fired at 800 yards, in addition to previous aggregate—

Winner of medal and £5—Pte. J. Wallingford, 4th R.B. .	149
3rd £2—2nd Lieut. Savile, 4th Bn. R.B. .	145
4th £1—Act.-Corp. Churcher „ .	130

THE "SOUTHERN DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP."—Four prizes. For all ranks. Seven shots at 800 yards added to previous aggregate—

Winner of medal and £10—Sergt.-Instructor Bowden,
Rifle Depôt . . . 160 points
2nd £5—2nd Lieut. Savile, 4th R.B. ,,

The following aggregate prizes were also won :—

Officers	200	500	600	2nd Lieut. Savile	92
„	200	500		„ „	62
Sergeants and petty officers	200	500		Sgt.-Ins. Bowden	68

ARMY SIXTY MEETING, ALDERSHOT, 1890.

At this meeting the sixty best shots in the Army, previously selected by seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, meet to compete for the gold, silver, and bronze medals of the Army Rifle Association. Sixteen are selected to go to Bisley, and out of these eight are selected by the Committee to represent the Army in the "United Service Cup."

The competition took place on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of July, and consisted of seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards each day. The weather during the whole meeting was most unfavourable for shooting, showers of rain being frequent and the wind shifting continually, even between shots.

In this competition, Sergt.-Bugler Williams, 4th Battalion; Sergt.-Instructor Higgins, 4th Battalion; 2nd Lieut. Savile, 4th Battalion; Col.-Sergt. Hennessy, Rifle Depôt; and Sergt.-Instructor Bowden, Rifle Depôt, took 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th places amongst the sixteen.

In the competition for the "United Service Cup" at Bisley, of the "Army Eight," Sergt.-Bugler Williams made the top score of 89. The team, however, was defeated by the Volunteers, albeit only by five points.

SCORE.

Volunteers.—Total points, 695. Team average, 86·85
 Army „ 690. „ 86·25

This match was shot in the most abominable weather. At 200 yards there was a very strong wind, and at the long ranges it was continually shifting.

YOUNG SOLDIERS' TEAM MATCH FOR CHALLENGE CUP, 1890.

Presented by the Army Eight Club.

For young soldiers who have not fired more than one trained soldier's course, and also for officers with less than two years' service; seven shots at 200 and 500 yards.

This was the first year of this competition. Forty-four regiments entered, but only twenty-eight of the teams competed. The 4th Battalion R.B. were the winners of the Challenge Cup, value £70, and 1st prize of £8.

The following are the names and scores of winners of Challenge Cup 1890. Captain of team and superintending officer at firing point, Lieut. Congreve, Sergt.-Instructor Higgins; officer superintending in butts, Capt. L. Nicol.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Pte. Wallingford .	32	30	62
Actg.-Corp. Wilkes .	30	30	60
„ Churcher .	28	31	59
„ Williams .	30	29	59
2nd Lieut. Savile .	26	27	53
Pte. Brown .	28	25	53
„ Bailey .	25	27	52
Actg.-Corp. Blake .	23	26	49
Add .	—	1	—
Deduct .	—	0	—
	222	226	448
Team average .		56·00	

THE MONTGOMERY CUP.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Montgomery this year presented a challenge cup, value £30, to the Rifle Brigade, to be shot for annually between battalions at home under the following conditions :—

Each team shall fire on its own range. The team to consist of eight of any rank, who shall fire seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Targets and scoring as at the meeting of the N.R.A. of the current year.

This year the Challenge Cup fell to the 4th Battalion with the good score of 686—an average of 85·75.

The 2nd Battalion were unfortunate in having no 600 yards range at Dover, and fired after moving to Belfast, late in the year.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCH.

For Battalions of Infantry serving in the United Kingdom.

The conditions are briefly as follows :—

Each battalion shall fire on its own range by the 15th October. Figure targets are used, with scoring and divisions as used at the N.R.A. meeting of the same year.

During the whole of the firing one officer shall be present at the firing point and two in the butts, who certify to the absolute accuracy of the scoring and marking. The teams consist of ten of any rank, and fire seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards; also five volleys at 600 yards at a second-class target, in which every hit counts two points.

This match was won by the 4th Battalion by seventeen points with a score of 942, the team average being 87·00. The 1st Battalion Royal Warwick were second, and the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, third.

In the officers' competition for the silver medal in connection with battalion and depôt matches, 2nd Lieut. Savile, 4th

Battalion, took 4th prize with a score of 90, the top score being 91.

In the Warrant officers, N.C.O.'s, and men's competition, the 4th Battalion, albeit they failed to gain the 1st prize and silver medal, took the 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 9th, and 10th prizes.

It may be mentioned that the 4th Battalion R.B. in 1890 won over £100 in money prizes exclusive of "pools," besides challenge cups to the value of £100.

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE. RESULTS OF MATCHES.

Date.	Where Played.	2nd Bn. R.B.	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.	Opponents	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.	Remarks.
May 22nd .	Lydd .	2nd Bn. R.B.	183	—	Lydd C.C. .	69	—	
May 24th .	Lydd .	"	167	—	R.A. (Lydd) .	79	—	
May 28th .	Lydd .	"	157	—	R.A. (Lydd) .	80	—	
June 2nd .	Hythe .	"	157	—	School of Musketry, Hythe.	240	—	Q.M.S. White made 150 for Hythe * For one wicket
June 6th .	Lydd .	"	99	31*	Lydd C.C. .	39	76	
June 7th .	New Romney .	"	109	—	New Romney C.C..	62	—	Won on a single innings
June 12th .	Lydd .	"	166	—	Highland Light In- fantry.	35	28	
June 18th .	Lydd .	"	105	—	Rest of Garrison .	75	—	
June 20th .	Lydd .	"	95	—	Lydd C.C. .	47	—	
June 21st .	Rye .	"	113	—	Rye C.C. .	73	—	
June 25th .	Aldershot .	"	227	—	Devonshire Regt. .	67*	—	* For 8 wickets
June 27th .	Staff College .	"	114	—	Staff College. .	132	—	Lieut. Lawrence made 85
July 26th .	Dover .	"	176	—	Dover College .	104	—	* For 4 wickets; won on 1st inns.
July 31st .	Walmer .	"	98	90	R.M.L.I. Depôt .	75	75*	* For 6 wickets
Aug. 1st .	Dover .	"	106	—	Dover C.C. .	229*	—	
Aug. 13th .	Dover .	"	147	—	7th Royal Fusiliers	68	—	
Aug. 16th .	Dover .	"	142	—	Dover C.C. .	182	—	
Sept. 9th & 10th	Belfast .	"	199	97	North of Ireland C.C.	62	25	

ATHLETICS, 2ND BATTALION.

The final competition for the Battalion Shield was held at Fort Burgoyne, Dover, the preliminary Company competitions having been held at Lydd. The Shield was won by "C" or Capt. H. J. Fergusson's Company. The representatives were:—Hurdle Race, Act.-Corpl. Pearce; 100 Yards, Pte. Donnelly; Quarter Mile, Pte. Stott; Marching Order Race, Sergt. Hodder; Broad Jump, Act.-Corpl. Brookes; High Jump, Corpl. Scheurer; Tug of War, team coached by Sergt. Nicholas.

FOOTBALL MATCHES, 2ND BATTALION, 1890.

Date.	Who Against.	Result.	Goals.		—
			For	Agst.	
Sept. 20th	Linfield 2nd XI.	Draw	3	3	They scratched, Antrim Shield.
Oct. 4th	Ligoniel	Lost	3	6	
Oct. 7th	Ormeau	Draw	1	1	
Oct. 18th	Linfield 2nd Eleven	Lost	3	5	
Oct. 25th	Whiteabbey	Won	—	—	
Oct. 25th	Ligoniel	Lost	1	2	1st Round, Army Cup.
Oct. 29th	Royal Highlanders	Lost	1	2	
Nov. 1st	Clarence 2nd Eleven	Won	5	0	
Nov. 5th	Ulster	Lost	1	9	
Nov. 15th	Cliftonville Olympics	Won	7	2	
Nov. 29th	Distillery Rovers	Lost	2	4	3rd Round, Antrim Shield.
Dec. 6th	Clarence	Lost	0	7	
Dec. 10th	Royal Irish Constabulary	Draw	3	3	
Dec. 17th	Royal Irish Rifles	Won	8	2	
Dec. 26th	Down Athletics	Lost	1	5	

Played 15; won 4; lost 8; drawn 3. Goals—For 39; against 51.

1ST ROUND, ARMY CUP.

2ND BATTALION *v.* ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (Holders).

This match was played at Ulsterville, Belfast, on the 29th October. During the first half, the Rifle Brigade had the advantage of the wind, and kept the ball nearly the whole time in their opponents' half of the ground, but could only score once; on changing over, the Highlanders pressed the whole time, but owing to the good play of the backs and half-backs they only scored twice, the last goal being got just before the whistle sounded. For the losers, Pte. Ditchfield at back, played very finely.

Rifle Brigade.—Sergt. Tyre, goal; Sergt. Hodder and Pte. Ditchfield, backs; Ptes. Higginson, Booton, and Brookes, half-backs; Lieut. Lawrence and Pte. Clarke, left wing; Lieut. Thesiger, centre; Ptes. Drew and Rush, right wing.

In addition to the above, the following played in several matches: Lieuts. Arthur and Stephens, Sergt. Redman, Corpl. Hazels, Ptes. P.nfield and Gough.

COMPETITION FOR COMPANY FOOTBALL CUP, 1889–1890.

This competition, which was started this year, has greatly improved football in the Battalion, and we have far more men playing now than we had before.

The final match was played at Fort Burgoyne, Dover, on the 29th March, between "E" or Major Norcott's Company and "C" or Capt. Fergusson's Company; after a very exciting match Major Norcott's company won by one goal.

The winning team were: Lieut. T. B. Ramsay, Pioneer Sergt. Payne, Act.-Sergt. Harris, Act.-Corpl. Kelly, Bugler Rogers, Ptes. Pinfield, Miles, Pearson, Harrington, Stearns, and Jeffries.

On Christmas Day we had a football tournament between companies, six a side. The winners were "A" or Capt. Hon. D. Lawless's Company.

SERGEANTS, 2ND BATT. *v.* SERGEANTS, ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

Played at Belfast, Friday, 23rd January 1891, and resulted in a win for the 2nd Battalion by 10 goals to 2.

The winning side was as follows: Col.-Sergt. Eastwood, goal; Bugle-Major Redman and Sergt. Hodder, backs; Sergt.-Major Stewart, Pioneer-Sergt. Payne, and Sergt. Johnston, half-backs; Sergts. Tyre, Gray, Lewis, Ord. Room Sergt. Whitehead, and S.I.M. Townsend, forwards.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL, 3RD BATTALION.

Cricket.

In the Company competitions for the Battalion Challenge "Cricket Clock," the following were the results:—

1st Ties.—G Company beat E Company; C Company beat A Company; F Company beat H Company; B Company beat D Company.

2nd Ties.—G Company beat B Company; F Company beat C Company.

Final.—G Company beat F Company, and secured the clock.

Football.

In the competition between companies for the Battalion Challenge Football Shield, the following competed:—

1st Ties.—E Company beat B Company; G Company beat F Company; C Company beat D company; A Company beat H Company.

2nd Ties.—C Company beat A Company; G Company beat E Company.

Final.—C Company beat G Company.

RIFLE BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT RACE, 1889.

“On Thursday last week the officers of the Rifle Brigade had a very successful point-to-point race over the Hertfordshire country. The course, about four miles, was selected by Captain Warren Peacocke, Master of the Hertfordshire hounds, and was marked by the Hunt servants at various points. The following started: Captain Hon. H. Hardinge, Captain R. Maude, Mr. F. E. Lawrence, Mr. A. J. Jenner, Mr. H. Wilson, Captain A. Campbell, Mr. H. L. Rokeby, Mr. J. B. Ramsay, Mr. E. Nixon, Mr. B. Alexander, Mr. R. Rycroft, Mr. J. Cowans.

“The race, which was run at a great pace, resulted in the victory of Captain Hon. H. Hardinge, Mr. Jenner being second, and Mr. Lawrence third; four others close up.

“About 50 Past and Present Riflemen were present, and entertained their friends and the farmers over whose lands they had run, at lunch.”—From the *Field*, April 13th, 1889.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT RACES,
1890.

Committee.—Gen. Sir J. Glyn, K.C.B., Major-Gen. G. Clerk, C.B., Colonel C. G. Slade, Captain W. Peacocke, Captain H. Cholmondeley, Major Hon. M. Curzon, Colonel R. B. Lane, Captain Hon. H. Hardinge, Captain C. à Court, Captain Sir J. R. D. McGrigor, Bart., Lieut. H. L. Rokeby, Lieut. F. E. Lawrence, Hon. Sec.

"These Point-to-Point Races took place on April 19th, over a capital line of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, all grass, between Ashford and Smeeth, in the East Kent country. The line, which had been well selected by Major-Gen. Godfrey Clerk and Col. Slade, gave every satisfaction both to riders and spectators, the latter of whom were able to view the whole line from the winning field. Mr. Cowans, on the Witch, showed the way for the first part of the gallop, with Mr. Lawrence, Captain Hardinge, and Mr. Ramsay in close attendance, the order at the finish being:—

Capt. Hon. H. Hardinge's Lady Flora	.	.	Owner	1
Mr. J. S. Cowans's The Witch	.	.	"	2
Mr. T. B. Ramsay's Snare	.	.	"	3
Mr. F. E. Lawrence's Hempsted	.	.	"	0
Mr. L. R. Rokeby's bay gelding	.	.	"	0
Hon. H. Yarde-Buller's Chorister	.	.	"	0
Mr. T. B. Ramsay's Donovan	.	Mr. G. Thesiger	0	
Captain H. F. M. Wilson's Vandyke	.	.	Owner	0
Mr. W. de la P. Beresford's Solomon	.	.	"	0

"Lady Flora, admirably ridden by her owner, won very cleverly by three lengths, the Witch, Snare, and Hempstead, being well up; the handsome challenge cup thus falling to Captain Hardinge for the second year in succession.

"A farmers' race, for a whip and purse of £10, was entered for by the following:—Mr. Hogden's roan gelding, Mr. Richardson's Rufus, Mr. Arthur Miles's Ascarilaus, Mr. Armsted's Countess, Mr. Hobbs's Break of Day, and Mr. Hobbs's Jack, and won by Mr. Hogden's gelding, ridden by his owner.

"The farmers, through whose courtesy the Riflemen were enabled to hold their annual Point-to-Point races, were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the officers, and a great number of ladies and Past and Present Riflemen put in an appearance."—From the *Field*, April 26th, 1890.

GREEN JACKETS CRICKET CLUB.

RESULT OF MATCHES, 1890.

Matches Played, 16. Won, 1. Drawn, 9. Lost, 6. Past and Present Match won by Present.

Opponents.	Where Played.	When Played.	Club. 1st Inns. 2nd Inns.	Opponents. 1st Inns. 2nd Inns.	Won by
<i>Match Won (1)</i>					
Bramshaw Park ...	Bramshaw Park...	4th & 5th August ...	134	62	60 runs.
<i>Matches Drawn (9)</i>					
Staff College ...	Camberley	27th May	*70	+252	+ 7 w.d. * 8 w.d.
Royal Artillery...	St. Cross ...	9th & 10th June	55	223	Rain. 2nd innings not commenced.
Household Brigade	Burton's Court	11th & 12th June	112	*123	* 8 w.d.
Winchester College	St. Cross ...	3rd July ...	*99	+338	* 4 w.d. † 10 w.d. (12 a side.)
Royal Engineers	Ditto	16th & 17th July	266	128	
Free Foresters ...	Ditto	25th & 26th July	211	*127	* 5 w.d. (12 a side.)
Hampshire Hogs	Ditto	11th & 12th August	198	*336	* 8 w.d.
Hampshire Rovers	Ditto	18th & 19th August	*38	261	Rain.
Royal Marines ...	Ditto	26th & 27th August	63	*14	* 6 w.d. Rain.
<i>Matches Lost (6)</i>					
Winchester College	College Ground	15th May	121	*160	Lost by 10 wickets and 39 runs. * 1 w.d.
Lyric Club	Barnes	31st May	209	*268	4 wickets and 59 runs. * 6 w.d.
Incogniti	St. Cross ...	13th & 14th June	98	234	9 wickets. * 1 w.d.
I Zingari	Ditto	14th & 15th July	168	152	43 runs.
Old Cliftonians ...	Ditto	8th & 9th August	187	108	Innings and 181 runs.
Aldershot Division	Aldershot...	22nd & 23rd August	53	208	Innings and 18 runs. (12 a side.)
Past and Present } Won by Present }	St. Cross	18th & 19th July (Past) ,, (Present)	71 201	83 —	} Present won by an innings and 47 runs.

† Innings declared closed.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Names.	Innings.	Times Not Out.	Runs.]	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Captain Sir Guy Campbell ...	5	—	139	55	27·80
H.H. Prince Christian Victor	10	—	241	66	24·10
Captain G. P. Hornby ..	6	1	117	*58	23·40
Captain L. G. Russell ...	16	4	276	55	23·00
H. S. Rawlinson ...	9	—	192	42	21·33
Captain C. E. Clowes ...	10	1	172	58	19·11
Captain R. S. Bowen ...	10	—	178	101	17·80
W. V. Eccles ...	13	2	151	43	13·72
G. H. Shakerley ...	19	—	232	30	12·21
Colonel N. W. Wallace ...	9	1	93	33	11·62
A. G. Russell... ..	12	3	99	*40	11·00
Captain C. A. T. Boulthbee ...	15	—	160	66	10·66
Private Murphy ...	17	2	122	35	8·13

* Not out. *Remarks.*—Batting Averages of less than 8 are not recorded.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Names.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Captain A. Miles ...	19	3	54	4	13·50
Captain V. Cooper ...	94·3	13	279	20	13·95
Captain L. G. Russell ...	46	8	129	8	16·12
Captain W. Stratford ...	19	4	33	2	16·50
Captain Sir Guy Campbell ...	41	11	99	6	16·50
Captain R. S. Bowen ...	65	11	188	11	17·09
G. H. Shakerley ...	331·1	87	696	38	18·31
Captain Clowes ...	274·1	64	767	39	19·66
Private Murphy ...	327·4	68	931	37	25·16
J. S. Cowans ...	27	4	81	3	27·00
A. G. Russell... ..	68	10	215	7	30·71
L. Machlachlan ...	24	6	70	2	35·0

THE GREEN JACKETS v. THE WORLD.

Played, January 21st and 22nd, at Bareilly.

THE GREEN JACKETS.

First Innings.

Capt. Cockburn, run out ...	39
Capt. Raikes, st L. Reid, b Monroe ...	25
Capt. Sherston, ct L. Reid, b Ormerod	2
Mr. Dewar, b Monroe ...	6
Mr. Vernon, l-b-w b Monroe ...	0
Hon. G. Brownlow, ct Spring, b Ormerod	3
Mr. Watson, not out ...	47
Maj. Eccles, l-b-w b Monroe ...	0
Mr. Alexander, l-b-w b Monroe ...	15
Mr. Parker, c & b Merewether ...	27
Mr. Glyn, b Merewether ...	0
Extras ...	18

Total ... 182

Second Innings.

Capt. Raikes, not out ...	0
Mr. Dewar, not out ...	7
Mr. Vernon, b. Monroe ...	0

Total ... 7

THE WORLD.

<i>First Innings.</i>				<i>Second Innings.</i>			
Capt. L. Reid, b Eccles	...	...	16	st Cockburn, b Eccles	...	...	10
Capt. Ormerod, b Eccles...	...	...	0	b Eccles	...	...	52
Dr. Hanley, b Eccles	...	...	0	b Alexander	...	...	7
Colonel Stewart, b Eccles	...	...	8	ct Alexander, b Eccles	...	...	7
Capt. J. H. L. Reid, b Alexander	...	...	7	l-b-w b Eccles	...	...	8
Mr. Merewether, run out	...	...	0	b Eccles	...	...	0
Mr. Maxwell, b Alexander	...	...	8	l-b-w b Eccles	...	...	2
Rev. H. C. Spring, ct Brownlow, b							
Eccles	...	...	5	not out	...	...	14
Capt. Monroe, ct & b Alexander...	...	...	5	run out	...	...	8
Dr. Bateson, not out	...	...	9	h-w b Eccles	...	...	0
Mr. H. Budden, st Cockburn, b Eccles	...	...	7	b Eccles	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	7	Extras	...	...	7
Total	...	...	72	Total	...	...	115

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FIRST BATTALION.

BAREILLY,

DEAR EDITOR,—

28th December 1890.

I will begin this letter by harking back to the commencement of last cold weather, which set in by order of the G.O.C. on 15th October. We soon got down the punkahs and other fiendish contrivances, and set to work to try and live for a few months. It was the first whole cold weather the Battalion had been in Bareilly, so it behoved us to shoot, ride, play polo, cricket, &c. as hard as possible. Our cricket team had been considerably strengthened by the arrival of Alexander and Maude, and we began by playing the Station and defeating them; but somehow battalion matches do not go down, perhaps they interfere with polo too much (or *vice versa*).

We next got up, on January 21 and 22, a Green Jackets Match v. the World, and three of the 60th, Watson, Dewar, and Brownlow, came to help us in the match. This match is one to be remembered for ages to come, by all members of the Green Jackets, as it was poor C. V. Eccles's last match, and a record one too; 14 wickets at the cost of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ runs a-piece was his bowling analysis.*

* The full score of this match will be found in the Cricketing Section.

The match was won by the G.J. by nine wickets. The Bareilly C.C. endeavoured to get the English team, under G. F. Vernon, to come and play a match, but other engagements prevented their doing so.

The Company cricket received a stimulus in the shape of a challenge shield (made at Moradabad) to be played for annually. This season it was won by "I" Company, very easily in the final, though there had been some good matches during the competition.

Of shooting—well, Bareilly has a wonderfully good name for all small game shooting, and certainly in this season we did very well, taking it all round.

Up to the end of the year '89 over 2,000 snipe had been brought in, besides, duck, teal, quail, black partridge, &c. (N.B.—This season '90, up to the same time, only about 300 snipe have been shot; they don't seem to be about at all this year.)

The best bags were made by Eccles and Jenner; and Somerset, when at Moradabad.

Somerset and Glyn had a very good shoot with Captain J. R. Colvin, Governor to the youthful Nawab of Rampur. In 8 days they killed 1,200 head, including 6 blackbuck. I fear the '90-'91 season does not promise so well.

The Battalion also resuscitated its histrionic powers, and the burlesque of *Fra Diavolo* was played for 5 nights to crowded houses. There is a lot of talent in the Battalion, if it can only be got at. Bugle-Major McAllister is excellent, and played Lady Allcash with much humour; her somewhat henpecked Lord was well done by Wilbraham; Bywater, a bandsman who came from the 4th Battalion on their going home, made an excellent *Fra Diavolo*. The remaining parts were well done, Capt. Raikes being very quaint as the Inn-keeper, and the two Brigands being fairly done by Sergt. Nugent and a/Corpl. Kinsman. Lorenzo could not have

been in better hands than those of Sergt. Waight, who was extremely funny. The supers were excellent; the 12 small boys who formed the "ballet" manœuvred about the stage like clockwork (Madame Katti Lanner had better look to her laurels); and the scenery was beautifully done by Pte. Capsticks, who is quite a genius in that way.

This year ('90) *Aladdin* was put on; and we can only say that it was as great a success as its predecessor. The scenery was more splendid, perhaps, and the dresses also; and there was more "fun" in the piece than there had been in *Fra Diavolo*. Vernon was excellent as Aladdin, and Bugle-Major McAllister did the Widow Twankay with much go and life. Bywater was the Magician, Wilbraham the Emperor, Sergt. Waight the unfortunate Pekoe, Sergt. Nugent the Vizier, and Corporal Parker looked extremely fascinating as the lovely Princess Badroulbador.

The two Genii were very well got up, and played their small parts well. The ballet this year was divided between 4 men and 4 boys, the main feature being perhaps the *Pas de quatre*, danced first by 4 China-men and then by 4 China-boys. Pte. Webber, who did a *pas seul*, proved himself to be a dancer of no mean order. Taken all round, it would be difficult to see the piece better done by any amateur company, and we hope the Battalion will keep up the prestige they have now gained.

In the '89-'90 season we were able, in the burlesque, to make allusions to Colour-Sergt. Morrish having won the Duke of Connaught's shooting prize. This '90-'91 season we were glad to be able to do the same, and congratulate Sergt.-Major Wilmot on his win at Meerut, where he carried off a 100-rupee prize from a lot of competitors.

During the hot-weather shooting of '90, C. E. Green got 10 red bears in Kashmir, and F. G. Talbot got 4, also in Kashmir. Sir Bartle Frere got 3 elephants on his way

home *via* Burmah. Jenner and Vernon made a tiger expedition, an account of which you will, I hope, receive.

Of course there is plenty of pony racing in India, and the Battalion have picked up a fair share of local races, and Capt. Sherston rather more than a "fair share," with, if not his own ponies, at all events with those under his care, at the Lucknow Spring Meeting (Civil Service Cup). He won the big "Pony Handicap" with his own pony "Dandelion," and the same pony won him two or three other races during the year. Just as this goes to the post, Capt. Sherston returns from Calcutta, where he has won a horse-race with a mare under his charge, and though he only came in second by a short head, he managed to get the race on an "objection," as the winner had carried too much weight without declaration. "Midnight," that good mare belonging to Boyd Alexander, was also under his care at this meeting, and proved herself (though she did not win) to be about the best pony in India. We hope next year to be able to chronicle even more wins to the Regt. in this country; but pony-racing is a ticklish game, and not less so in India than anywhere else.

We have, I am glad to say, greatly improved in shooting this year, and the improvement is pretty general all round, but we are losing a lot of good men, and nearly all our Burmah medals are going to the Reserve this trooping season. What a pity it is that men will go in the way they do—only to starve, in many cases, when they do get home.

With all good wishes for 1891.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE COCKBURN.

[Our correspondent has, with becoming modesty, omitted to record the great addition the cricket of the 1st Battalion

received when he joined. The following extract from a letter from India will show that he has not forgotten his old form :—" Cockburn played against G. F. Vernon's English team at Lucknow, and tried to treat De Little in the same way as he had done at St. Cross. In the first innings he was successful, hitting up 38 very quickly; in the second, however, De Little was unplayable, and the Indian wickets fell apace, and the Englishmen were easy winners of what at one time looked as if it was going to be an interesting match."—ED.]

2ND BATTALION.

BELFAST,

DEAR EDITOR,

Dec. 31, 1890.

Perhaps you would like to hear of the doings of this Battalion for the past year, so I think we will begin with last January, 1890, which found us at Dover—the head-quarters and four companies at the South Front Barracks, one at the Shaft, one at the Citadel, and remainder at Fort Burgoyne.

Dover is not a good place to be quartered at, as one is so split up, and if you want to go out you either have to go down a steep hill for half a mile, or up one twice as long, which is worse.

We made a golf-ground at the back of the Castle, which gave us something to do in the spring. Owing to the long grass it was sometimes impossible to find one's ball. Harry Fergusson told me he found that it cost him at the rate of £112 a year in golf-balls, he had lost so many.

The other amusement was sea-fishing. The principal fish was the pollywog. This fish is very difficult to catch ; it averages about twenty-one to the pound, and gives great sport when you do catch him, which is about once a month if you are in luck.

The only other pastime we could discover was to see the Channel boat come in ; this is very popular with the natives, but, as we had most of us undergone the torture of landing after a rough passage, we sympathized with the passengers and refrained from this form of excitement.

Early in March one company (Norcott's) was ordered to Shorncliffe, and that company had a very good time ; they lived with the Lincoln Regiment, who were very kind and hospitable, and they had lots of football, &c.

There was great competition between companies for a cup presented by Lawrence and Ramsay, which resulted in the victory of Norcott's company in the final after a very close and exciting match with Fergusson's company.

Early in May the battalion marched to Lydd for musketry and military training, and went into camp. Here we had a real good time, as we were all together again. The ranges are close to the camp, and there is a good deal of open ground for military training ; the sea is within bathing distance, the only drawback being that to get there we had to cross a great belt of shingle, which appears to be the principal product of that part of the country.

Verner came over from Shorncliffe several times and stayed with us, and collected those who were inclined to hunt for curious sea-bird's eggs and plovers' ditto on the shingle. They found a lot ; he gave me a plover's egg one day as a great treat, and I had it for breakfast—it was *corked* ! *

* We are informed that the egg our correspondent complains of was not a plover's, but a carrion crow's (*Corvus corone*). They are sometimes rather strong.—Ed.

We had great fun with cricket here ; there were several local clubs, who were always keen to play us, and we took them all on, and with the help of Vic. Couper, who had just joined on promotion, defeated them on every occasion, I think. We also defeated the Gunners, who had three or four garrison batteries down there. They were practising with siege-guns at targets about two or three miles off, out of sight ; if they didn't hit, they abused the gun ; on one occasion they hit a passing ship, which they also abused.

Before we left Lydd there were great rejoicings held one evening on the arrival of the new " Rifle Cap." After dinner a solemn procession was formed consisting of the subalterns' band in front ; then the " Corpse " (consisting of the Commanding Officer's old helmet), followed by the whole of the officers of the battalion. The band played Lamb's symphony in " B " flat, which was very impressive. The procession having arrived at the crematorium, the corpse was consigned to the flames ; the mourners then joined hands and danced round the funeral pyre, to the tune of " 95," whilst it was being consumed, amidst ringing cheers. The procession then re-formed, and, the band playing that well-known tune " It will never come back no more, boys," returned to the Mess-hut and drank the health of the new Hat, coupled with the names of all those who have worked so hard to get it back for us.

Fergusson's company left next day for Windsor, to take part in the ceremony of unveiling the Prince Consort's statue in the Park ; after which, having been well lunched by Gen. Sir Arthur Lawrence, they went to Aldershot to await our arrival.

When we had finished our musketry, &c. at Lydd we went by rail to Aldershot to join the second flying column, which was just going to start.

The battalion was made into five companies up to war

strength, under Fergusson, Lamb, Coke, Somerset, and Couper, Lawless remaining in charge of the camp ; Ramsay had the transport, and Hood the machine guns.

The column consisted of the 13th Somerset Light Infantry, the 1st Battalion 60th, 2nd Battalion 93rd Highlanders, and ourselves, with a field battery, and a troop of cavalry under Capt. Gore. The whole brigade being under the command of Gen. Mansfield Clarke, C.B., who had for his A.D.C., Bingham, R.H.A., late of "The Chestnut Troop."

We played about round Aldershot for ten days, with an armistice in the middle, of which we took advantage by attending the Regimental Dinner. The authorities also were very thoughtful in arranging that we should camp as often as possible near the best strawberry gardens.

The weather was bad ; but, take it all round, it was good fun and a first-rate thing for the battalion, which did very well, and not a single man of the battalion fell out on the march during the ten days ; there were no stragglers, and only six men went to hospital on account of the cold and wet all the time.

It is to be noticed that we had the Slade-Wallace equipment, which was admirable in every respect ; also the new magazine rifle.

The General was called away to London at the end of the first week, so Col. Swaine took command of the column and Major Sackville took command of the battalion. Under the Colonel we fought two desperate battles on our way back to Aldershot and gained two very decisive victories.

Every night we had sing-songs after dinner, and towards the end our choir was very useful indeed. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief came to see us when we returned to Aldershot.

The band went up to play at the Military Exhibition at Chelsea in July ; they stayed with the Grenadiers and were

most hospitably entertained by them, and performed very well.

We then returned to Dover for a short time, and started on August 20th for Belfast, on board the *Assistance*, in a gale of wind and an awful sea. The good old *Assistance* rolled as only she knows how to roll, which sent most of those who had not gone through a long course of "pollywogging" below.

Belfast is a good place ; there is a pack of staghounds and another of harriers ; a good cricket-ground in the town (with plenty of weak local teams to play) ; a golf-ground an hour off by train ; also a club with racquet-court attached. The natives are very hospitable ; their hospitality inclines to shooting and claret (the latter of the best) ; and you can get across to Scotland with only one hour's sea voyage.

Four companies and Head-quarters are at Victoria Barracks with the Royal Highlanders. The remainder are at Willow Bank (about two miles off) with a squadron of the 9th Lancers.

We took on the North of Ireland Club at cricket, on arriving last August, and defeated them in one innings ; and finding that we were their masters, took them on again with the same result, chiefly thanks to the bowling of Couper and Pte. Pickett and the batting of Arthur Ferguson.

In the Army Football Tie we had the misfortune to draw the Royal Highlanders (last year's winners), and after a very exciting match they defeated us by two goals to one.

Since October a good many people have been away on leave, and they report that sport all round has been good.

At Christmas, arrangements were made for dinners for the different companies at 1 ; football, boxing, &c. in the afternoon ; supper at 6, and a smoking concert in the evening. Result, no absentees, and no prisoners next day, which is satisfactory.

We send our best wishes to all the other battalions for the New Year.

Yours ever,
ARTHUR HOOD.

3RD BATTALION.

DEAR EDITOR,

January, 1891.

In reply to your very urgent request, I have endeavoured to string a few lines together concerning the doings of the 3rd Battalion in India during the year 1890. As I write from London, my memory is the only thing to rely on, which fact, I hope, you will bear in mind.

Immediately after Sir F. Roberts's visit at the end of December 1889, B and H Companies left on detachment for Amritsar with Kenyon-Slaney and Adair, Stewart and Baker-Carr and self; and with the exception of the visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales to view the Golden Temple there, in February, nothing particular of interest occurred to this detachment, which returned to headquarters the first week in March.

At Jullundur various changes had taken place, to wit, the arrival of Alexander with a draft from England; also that of Major Angus from the 4th Battalion to superintend the rupees; and last, but not least, Major J. A. Ferguson, who took over the institutes of the battalion, and the non-alcoholic department in particular. In the month of February, Major A. Cope left the Regiment under the age-clause of the Royal Warrant, to the regret of all, and was followed home, on leave, by Bathurst and Manners, Steuart, Bethune, and Staveley. A fortnight later, Sidney left to join the Dépôt, and early in April Col. Dugdale bade farewell to the

Battalion, to the deep regret of everyone belonging to it; the officers gave a ball at the club-house to the Station as a farewell to him. I must not forget to mention that "A" Company secured the shooting Shield after a close finish with "F" Company.

With the 1st of April came the hot weather, "snow or otherwise," and detachments began to march away, Wegg-Prosser and Dawson going to Bhagsoo with 150 men, and Cairns and Baker-Carr, with about the same number, to Dalhousie. Soon afterwards, Col. Lyttleton arrived from Government House, Bombay, to take temporary command of the battalion. Slaney and Pinney went on leave to the Central Provinces to try their luck with the beasts of the jungle; and had it not been for the latter's health breaking down for a time, which necessitated an immediate return, a larger bag would no doubt have been recorded. Their principal trophy was a good bison. At Jullundur, under the management of Bingham, pig-sticking in the preserves of the Rajah of Kapurthalla was the chief amusement once a week, and very good sport recompensed the boar-hunters for the long distances they had to go. Polo was played twice a week, and thus the first portion of the hot weather slipped rapidly by. The men were in excellent health, and amused themselves with the monthly musketry competitions and a great deal of cricket during the cool part of the day, with weekly open-air concerts after sunset.

Lt.-Col. Brownrigg arrived in June to take over the battalion, and shortly afterwards, Lyttleton left on leave for England. Jullundur no doubt is a very healthy place, and for two-thirds of the hot weather we had only an average of about thirty men in hospital, attributable in no small degree, in my humble opinion, to the men taking voluntary exercise. The last part of the hot weather in the Punjab is no doubt the most trying, and sickness increased during the months of

August and September ; but the fatal cases were very few in the Battalion.

An occasional station Gymkhana helped to vary the monotony.

Meanwhile our detachments at Bhagsoo and Dalhousie had been jogging along.

As regards the latter, reports were most satisfactory ; but Bhagsoo had a tale of trouble to recount ; the only other troops there with our detachment being the Ghoorkas, who in fourteen days lost over one hundred men from cholera. Our detachment had been in a state of siege ; but fortunately no cases occurred among them. In addition to this, Dawson was seriously ill from enteric fever, but managed to pull through ; and Sergt. Mills, a very old soldier in the regiment, committed suicide while in a fit of temporary insanity.

In the meanwhile, Alexander and Cosby had proceeded to Kashmir to play polo at Srinagar and keep cool at Gulmerg ; while Bingham took his leave to another part of the Himalayas by going to Simla. Polo at Jullundur was for a time partially suspended owing to the paucity of officers in the station.

In September, practice for the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association was in full swing. Several officers went to Kashmir by different routes, including Adair, Walsh, and Mills ; but no very large heads were secured. In November, Jullundur broke out into a week of cricket, polo, two days' racing, and a station ball, as well as theatricals and other amusements, all of which went off very well ; but the same month saw Vans-Agnew, and Dawson going home on sick leave, and Bentinck very seedy with a sharp attack of enteric fever.

On December 2nd, the Battalion marched to Mean Meer for a camp of exercise. Poor Bowles, who had been left sick at

Jullundur, died on December 13th, after a trying, patient, and plucky fight.

I fear that I can tell you no more, doubtless I have forgotten much ; but I trust you will remember that this letter is from the pen of one who is not a ready writer.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD BATEMAN-HANBURY.

4TH BATTALION.

PARKHURST,

DEAR EDITOR,

December 31st, 1890.

The 4th Battalion commenced 1890 as they ended 1889—on board a troopship ; for having been conveyed from Rangoon in the Indian Marine Ship *Clive*, they were transhipped to H.M.S. *Malabar* in Bombay Harbour on Dec. 26th. Whilst in Bombay the officers were entertained at dinner at the Yacht Club by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief ; and having been inspected by him on board the *Malabar*, they sailed for England on December 28th. And an eventful voyage it proved to be ; for after a rather serious breakdown of the engines in the Indian Ocean, a slight collision in the Suez Canal, resulting in the loss of a port or two, a narrow escape of a disastrous accident by running on to the bows of H.M.S. *Camperdown* when entering Malta Harbour in a gale, the *Malabar* finally came into collision with the French merchantman *Erymanthe*, about 6 A.M. on the 19th January, in Trafalgar Bay. The boats were got ready and victualled, and the troops fell in at their “ alarm ” stations ;

but, fortunately, the pumps and collision mats did their work well, and the *Malabar* steamed slowly into Cadiz Harbour, a distance of about 40 miles. The necessary repairs were executed in the course of a few days; and after a gale in the "Bay," the maimed troopship reached Portsmouth on the afternoon of Jan. 27th, and the Battalion received a gracious message of welcome from Her Majesty.

On the arrival of the Battalion at Parkhurst on January 28th, every N.C.O. and private Rifleman was provided with a most acceptable supper by the 2nd Battalion, which showed the greatest kindness in endeavouring to make everything as comfortable as possible for their home-coming comrades. And on April 19th the officers of the 4th Battalion were most hospitably entertained at dinner by those of the 2nd Battalion and many old Riflemen, Sir Julius Glyn presided, and amongst many others present besides Colonel Swaine, Colonel Boyle, and their officers, were General Elrington, General Godfrey Clerk, Colonel Atherley, and Lord Edward Clinton.

Leave, furlough, and "settling down" to English soldiering at Parkhurst occupied the first few months; but about April 15th, Musketry, Military training, &c. recalled everyone to the Battalion.

On April 19th, Captain Hon. H. C. Hardinge won the Point-to-Point Race on his "Lady Flora"; and a week or so later won a race at Ashey (the annual Isle of Wight Race Meeting) on the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller's "Chorister."

The Battalion were victorious in their cricket matches against Ryde, the 43rd, H.M.S. *Invincible*, and Ryde College; but were defeated by Freshwater, Cowes, and the Hampshire Rovers.

Cricket was, however, sadly interfered with by manœuvres, for early in June the Battalion formed part of a "flying column" from Portsmouth against a similar column from Aldershot; and also assisted in the mobilization of the

Western Defences of the Isle of Wight, which were attacked by a hostile fleet in July.

On August 18th the G.O.C. Southern District, General the Hon. Sir Leicester Smythe, an old 4th Battalion man, inspected the Battalion: as did H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on July 26th; and on August 22nd Her Majesty the Queen reviewed the Battalion, at the head of which was H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief.

During Her Majesty's stay at Osborne in the summer the "Queen's Guard" was commanded by Captain Metcalfe and Lieutenant Strachey; and in December by Major F. C. Howard and Lieutenant K. J. Mackenzie. On the occasion of the visit of the German Emperor to England the Guard of honour was under the command of Major F. C. Howard and Lieutenants Hon. Charles Fortescue and K. J. Mackenzie.

The position which the Battalion occupied as the best shooting regiment in the Army in 1888, was fairly well-sustained, considering the large number of young soldiers which joined on its arrival in England. Its figure of merit for 1890 stands at 161.45; and a team of officers and men under two years' service won the "Young Soldiers' Challenge Cup" on July 12th, whilst the Battalion Team carried off the Inter-Regimental Cup by 17 points in October, and the Montgomery Cup on 23rd September.

The football team showed more enthusiasm than skill, and were defeated by the 2nd Battalion in April. It shows signs of improvement, however, and its record of victories and defeats about balance each other.

A party of about 60 Riflemen of the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenants T. B. Ramsay and H. H. Wilson, with a similar party of the 4th Battalion under Lieutenants Hon. H. Yarde-Buller and H. G. Majendie, were trained as the "Rifle Brigade Company" of Mounted Infantry under Captain

Hon. H. C. Hardinge at Aldershot in July, August, and September. This Company took part in the Cavalry Manœuvres in Berkshire in September, and having marched from Aldershot to Shorncliffe, was dispersed on the completion of its training.

The changes amongst the officers during 1890 were not very numerous. Major H. S. Brownrigg was promoted to the command of the 3rd Battalion, and Captain H. F. M. Wilson was brought in from serving on the personal Staff of his father-in-law, Sir Hugh Gough, and took over the Company vacated by Sir Charles Hunter on his retirement. Captain the Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn exchanged to the 1st Battalion with Captain L. L. Nicol ; Captain à Court was appointed a Staff Captain at Head-quarters in the Intelligence Division, and his place was taken by Captain the Hon. E. Bateman-Hanbury. Captain Victor Couper betook himself on promotion to the 2nd Battalion ; Lord Glentworth sent in his papers ; and Lord Edward Manners obtained a transfer from the 3rd Battalion in his place ; and Second-Lieutenant J. H. D. Savile joined the Battalion on its arrival in England.

The only victim to matrimony amongst the officers during the year was Lieutenant W. N. Congreve, but it is rumoured that two others contemplate following his example.

Such are the doings of the 4th Battalion in the year 1890.

With best wishes to all for the year 1891, and for the future prosperity of the infant *Chronicle*,

Believe me,

Yours truly,

H. J. MAJENDIE.

RIFLE DEPÔT.

WINCHESTER,

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Dec. 31, 1890.

In the first number of the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* you may like to hear a little of our doings at the Rifle Depôt. Call it what you will, "Home for Riflemen," "Haven of Rest," or "Nursery for Young Riflemen," it is a very pleasant place to soldier in.

It is popularly supposed that the Depôt is a good place, with nothing to do there; but I venture to think that those who are of this belief somehow forget that it is not all play to be constantly striving to train young recruits and make something out of them in the ten weeks they are here.

The population of the Depôt is eminently a shifting one. We are continually and unceasingly receiving the raw material, and as continually passing it on to the various battalions, the embryo rifleman.

During his ten weeks' stay here the recruit is clothed, taught how to put on his kit and equipment, sent to the gymnasium, and instructed in the elements of his drill. He has, further, to attend a course of sixteen lectures, eight given by his captain, and eight by his colour-sergeant. In these lectures he is made acquainted with an outline of the history of his regiment, has all orders and parts of the Army Act that most affect him explained, and, further, is enlightened in the mysteries of "Interior Economy," and various other topics which, although they may not always appear of deep interest, are nevertheless likely to be of use to him in the early stages of his career as a soldier.

At the end of ten weeks he joins his battalion, and we all hope that the verdict of the battalions is that the time at the Depôt has not been wasted.

The trained soldiers here are mostly men of some service,

and I think it is admitted by everybody that they, both N.C.O.'s and riflemen, uphold the good name of the regiment and set a good example to the recruits.

Of course all men coming home from foreign battalions pass through the *depôt on paper*, but few, comparatively, come here, as they are disposed of either at Brockhurst or at Netley.

The recruits are encouraged to take part in all sports, and cricket and football are much in vogue, according to the season.

The appearance of the first number of the *Chronicle* is looked forward to with much interest here, as we hope to read all the news of the four battalions in it, and hear what they have been doing during the last twelve months. Wishing you much success in the undertaking,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

WELLESLEY PIGOTT.

SIGNATURES TO FIRST MUSTER ROLLS
OF THE
RIFLE REGIMENT.
1800 - 1801.

Coote Manningham Lt.
Commanding Officer.

Wm Stewart
Lt. Col.

Arnold Wade
Major

J Beckwith -

J Grant
Adjutant.

Peter Osare

Ja^s James Pym. Rifle Lt.

FAC-SIMILES OF SOME OF THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURES TO THE MUSTER ROLLS OF THE FIRST BRITISH RIFLE REGIMENT FOR 1800-1801.

COMPILED BY THE EDITOR.

COOTE MANNINGHAM.—The founder of the first British Rifle Corps and its first Colonel-in-Chief; he died in August 1809, from the effects of the hardships and privations of the Corunna campaign.

WILLIAM STEWART.—The first Lieutenant-Colonel; he was wounded (shot through the body) at Ferrol on August 25th, 1800, the first occasion upon which British Riflemen were engaged. He was with Lord Nelson on board H.M.S. *Elephant* at the Battle of Copenhagen, April 1801, and served throughout the Peninsular War with great distinction, and commanded a division at Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez. He shared with Coote Manningham the honour of raising and training the corps. (Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, K.C.B., K.T.S., died in January 1827.)

HAMLET WADE.—The first Major of the Rifle Corps; he was promoted to the command of the 2nd Battalion upon its being first raised in 1805, and commanded it at Corunna, Walcheren, and during the Peninsular War at the battles of Vittoria, Orthez and Toulouse. He and a private Rifleman, John Spurry, used to hold a target for one another, for rifle practice at 200 yards. (Colonel Wade, C.B., died 1821.)

THOMAS SIDNEY BECKWITH.—One of the first Captains of the Rifle Corps. He embarked with his company on board Lord Nelson's fleet, which took part in the Battle of Copenhagen, 1801. Served in the Peninsula, and commanded the 1st Battalion at Vimiera, Corunna and Busaco. (Lieut.-General Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B., died in 1831.)

JOHN A. GRANT.—The first Adjutant of the Rifle Corps. He was with Lord Nelson's fleet at the Battle of Copenhagen, and was decapitated by a round shot whilst gallantly fighting the quarter-deck guns of H.M.S. *Isis*, April 2nd, 1801. He was the first officer of the Rifles killed in action.

PETER O'HARE.—One of the first Subalterns of the Rifle Corps. He commanded the 1st Battalion (as Major) at Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and was killed at the head of the forlorn hope composed of volunteers from the Regiment at the storming of Badajoz, April 6th, 1812. His last words before leading on his men were, "A lieutenant-colonel or cold meat in a few hours." He was shot dead on the top of the breach.

JAMES INNES.—The first paymaster of the Rifle Corps. The signature is taken from the earliest known document of the corps, viz. the Pay List and Muster Roll of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" for July-August 1800, prior to its being gazetted as "The Rifle Corps."

N.B.—All the above officers served in the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," and remained in it when it was gazetted as "THE RIFLE CORPS."

HORSE-GUARDS' LETTER PROPOSING THE RAISING OF THE 3RD BATTALION, 95TH RIFLES, 1809.

COMMUNICATED BY COL. G. BOYLE.

HORSE GUARDS,

MY LORD,

3rd May 1809.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that 1,282 men from the Militia have volunteered for and joined the 95th Regiment.

This corps has consisted of two Battalions at the Establishment of 1,008 Rank and File each. The Effectives, exclusive of 174 men left in Spain, amount to 1,661* in the two Battalions, and when the Volunteers from the Militia are added to this number your Lordship will perceive that there are 927 Rank and File borne upon the Returns of the 95th Regiment as supernumeraries over and above the present establishment.†

I beg leave to state to your Lordship that much difficulty and inconvenience would arise to the service in the

* 1st Battalion . .	801
2nd ,, . .	860
	<u>1,661</u>
† Volunteers . .	1,282
	<u>2,943</u>
Deduct . .	2,013 present establishment.
	<u>927</u>
Supernumeraries .	927 rank and file.

management and discipline of so large a body of men by the present Establishment of officers and Non-Commissioned officers in the 95th Regiment; and as an extension of the Rifle Service is particularly desirable to meet the exigencies which repeatedly call for detachments from that important branch of the army which, from its peculiar nature, requires *a full complement of officers in proportion to the men*, I am induced to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of forming a third battalion to the 95th Regiment of the supernumeraries at present borne upon its strength.

I trust that the peculiar circumstances attending this case (together with the impracticability of removing men from a Corps for which they have volunteered) will be considered to differ from the principles which apply to Regiments of the Line and by which your Lordship was actuated in the decision, communicated by your Lordship's command in Brig.-General Stewart's letter of the 28th of March to Colonel Gordon, respecting the 27th Regiment.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

The Right Honourable (Signed) D. DUNDAS.
Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

GENERAL DUNDAS.

BY THE EDITOR.

WANTED! THE ORIGINAL WORDS OF AN OLD RIFLEMAN'S
SONG.

O! General Dundas, he was the man,
He did invent a very good plan;
He formed a corps of Riflemen,
To fight for England's glory!

He dressed them all in jackets of green,
And placed them where they couldn't be seen,
And put them in front, an invisible screen,
To fight for England's glory !

Chorus.—Repeat first four lines.

No doubt many past and present Riflemen have heard these rough verses sung at some time or other of their service.

How old they are, and who wrote them, are at present matters of uncertainty, and they are reproduced here in the hope that some reader of the *Chronicle* may happen to possess some knowledge on these points, in which case it is requested that he will be good enough to communicate with the Editor without delay !

When the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles were quartered at Shorncliffe in 1886, "General Dundas" was a favourite song with all ranks. In addition to the verses here given, there were many more dealing with the exploits of the 60th, from the time of the Peninsular War up to the Egyptian Expedition of 1882. A few months ago Major McGrigor, of the 3rd Bn. K.R.R., very kindly sent me a copy of these, which had been printed in the 3rd Bn. Regimental printing press at Gibraltar. The song is styled "GENERAL DUNDAS," and is preceded by the following note :—

General Dundas was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army from about 1814 to 1820, and it was through his influence that the 60th Rifles first wore the green jacket. PRIVATE PHIL CLAY and the late SERGT. SCURFIELD strung these together, except the first verse. How old the chorus is, no one seems to know, but the writer of this can remember, when he was a little boy, an old 95th man, who was at the Battle of Waterloo, singing it.

Major McGrigor at the same time wrote as follows to me :—
—"The Private Clay mentioned at the top of the song is our master shoemaker, and has about 30 years' service and 6 good-conduct badges ; one of the old sort, with two sons in

the Battalion. His grandfather and grand-uncle were in the old 95th before it was 'Rifle Brigade,' and he says they used to sing the first verses, so it is a matter of doubt whether these were R.B. or 60th."

These last lines naturally raised my curiosity, and I subsequently wrote to the author, Pte. Phil Clay, asking him to give me any information as to which battalion of the 95th Rifles his grandfather and great-uncle had served in, and also as to when he first heard the original song. In reply, I received the following letter, which cannot but fail to be of interest to Riflemen :—

GIBRALTAR,

7. 12. 90.

SIR,

My grandfather (John Kirk) died about 1856; which battalion he was in I do not know. My grand-uncle (William Shelton) died about four years ago, aged 98.

There were several Waterloo men in our village, I can remember very well; my grandfather (J. Kirk), William Shelton, Harry Dring, Isaac Miles, &c., and at Christmas time and at the wakes I used to hear them sing "General Dundas," but I can't remember anything beyond the chorus and the first verse. There was a lot about "Boney" and the "plains of Waterloo." That would be about 1850-56.

The late Sergt. Scourfield and I wrote the whole of the present song from "He marched them up before the King," but we made a mistake in bringing in Viscount Melville's name. We were under the impression that he was the originator of the corps of Riflemen (the mistake was pointed out to us by Sir Cromer Ashburnham, although it has not been altered). We wrote the whole of it at Mount Prospect in Natal immediately after the Boer Campaign, except of course the events relating to Egypt and the Soudan, which were added by me.

I think Quartermaster Hone, of the 4th Bn. R.B., could give you some information about the song, for I have heard him sing the first verse or two. I was in the 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade from 1860 to Feb. 1870, when I re-engaged from the R.B. to the 60th. Mr. Hone was then bugle-major, and the song was well known in the band. Colonel Swaine, who was the adjutant, could, I think, tell you something about it. I never heard it in the 60th, and I think it belongs by right to the Rifle Brigade; but the second verse seems to express so clearly a Rifleman's duties in the field

that we (Sergt. Scourfield and I) tacked on the remainder, and at the time it was very popular.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours obediently,

PHILIP J. CLAY,

Lance-Corporal 3rd Bn. K.R. Rifles.

The foregoing letter establishes the fact that the song came to the 60th from the old 95th. The natural question is, who was this "General Dundas," and what connection had he with either the 60th or 95th, more especially with reference to their being raised as a corps of Riflemen?

General Sir David Dundas was Colonel-in-Chief of the 95th Rifles and Rifle Brigade from 1809 to 1820, he having succeeded Major-General Coote Manningham and being succeeded by the Duke of Wellington. He was Commander-in-Chief of the army from 25th March 1809 till May 1811.

Since the 3rd Battalion was raised in May 1809, it is within the bounds of possibility that the song may have originated in that battalion, and the credit of "raising a corps of Riflemen" given to the Colonel-in-Chief, who, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, would no doubt have ordered the formation of this battalion.*

But, as far as I am aware, General Dundas had no share in the raising of the original "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" in 1800, which became, subsequently, "the Rifle Corps," and then the "95th"; the exclusive credit of which belongs to Coote Manningham and William Stewart.

With regard to any connection between General Dundas and the 60th, I can ascertain nothing beyond the fact that the regiment was ordered to be "dressed in jackets of green," as the song says, subsequently to the time that he was Com-

* Since writing this, the letter respecting the raising of the 3rd Battalion, which precedes "General Dundas," has been sent to us.—ED.

mander-in-Chief. The date of the order whereby it was transformed from a "red regiment" into a green one being 25th December 1815.

This point has evidently been noticed by the King's Royal Rifle Corps, for in the latest edition of Private Phil Clay's verses, which have been published in the "Standing Orders of the 1st Battalion," they appear under the new name of "The Duke of York, the regimental song of the King's Royal Rifles" (the Duke of York being Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th from 1797 to 1827). In this edition, Private Phil Clay's song is reproduced with the exception that the original title is altered as described, and the name of the "Duke of York" replaces that of "General Dundas" throughout. In a similar manner the names of De Rottenburg, Davy, and others who distinguished themselves in the 5th Battalion of the 60th Royal Americans, are introduced, and some more verses added at the end.

As it stands, it makes a capital regimental song for the King's Royal Rifles. It would be interesting, however, to discover the original verses about "Boney" and the "Plains of Waterloo," and thus resuscitate what must have been one of the early regimental songs of the 95th Rifles.

N.B.—It may interest some to hear that I have made search in the Pay-lists and Muster-rolls of the 95th Rifles for the year 1815, and with the satisfactory result of finding William Shelton's name in the Pay-sheets for that year. He appears in that of June 24th, immediately after Waterloo, and again, on September 24th, on the latter occasion "at Montmartre" (Paris), in the 3rd Battalion, 95th, when he draws £1 18s. 6d. pay for the preceding *quarter*! Sixpence per diem, less 7s. 6d. stoppages. Valour was a very cheap article in 1815.

NOTES ON RIFLEMEN.

COMMUNICATED BY THE EDITOR.

THOUGHTS ON VARIOUS MILITARY SUBJECTS. By Colonel
J. LEACH, C.B., late of the Rifle Brigade.

(From *The Englishman*, Calcutta, Jan. 29, 1841).

RIFLEMEN.—In proof that Riflemen are as formidable in “square” as other troops, it may not be out of place to mention that the two Rifle Battalions of the late German Legion, under the command of Sir Colin Halkett, during the retreat from Burgos to Salamanca, completely arrested the progress of a large force of cavalry by forming squares, and delivering so destructive a fire, that those bold horsemen retired with precipitation and in great disorder, leaving numbers of men and horses on the field. When the Battalions of the Rifle Brigade fell back in squares with the remainder of the Light Division, before a numerous body of French cavalry, at Fuentes d’Onoro, and, at a later period of the war, at Castrejon, with the 4th and Light Divisions over many miles of a perfectly open country; no fears or doubts were then felt or expressed that Rifle squares would fare worse than their neighbours in scarlet, and with muskets in their hands; and, if further proof be deemed necessary, let it be remembered that the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of the 3rd Battalion, were in square at Waterloo for a length of time, and were fully as much exposed to the attack of the French Cavalry as any corps in the army. Yet we do not find that their square was ridden in upon, or that it suffered the least derangement more than those of other regiments; and it is almost unnecessary to state that the Riflemen took a prominent part, and suffered

severely at the assault of the breaches of Monte Video, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos. With the immortal Nelson, in his bloody engagement against the Danish Fleet and floating batteries, the Rifle Brigade proved themselves highly useful ; and this I mention as an additional instance that the arm they bear is applicable in any situation.

Superficial observers, who at a distance have seen a loose, extended line of skirmishers driven back by the forward movement of columns of well-formed lines, have come to the conclusion that the rifle is only fit for distant fighting ; but they have forgotten all the while that skirmishers, whether with muskets or rifles in their hands, must yield ground to compactly-formed bodies advancing on them, and that with either arm the same thing is inevitable. Most certain am I that the rifle has been very erroneously denounced from this cause alone. I could give instances enough, if necessary, where Riflemen have proved themselves quite as efficient as other regiments both in line and in column.

Some time after the termination of the war, bayonets were given to the Rifle regiments in place of swords ; so that the objection raised against the weapon as unfit for close encounters must necessarily have ceased. But the rifle very recently issued is a still more formidable arm than the old weapon, and will probably tend to undeceive those who, without having bestowed serious thoughts on its real merit, or without having once seen it fail in close or distant fighting, have nevertheless been ever ready to decry it. I have entered so fully into detail in defence of this weapon that I shall without doubt be accused of having written a prosy history of the Rifle Brigade ; but before I dismiss the subject, in which I am free to confess I feel an interest more than common, I shall offer a few observations on matters of much less moment, yet not altogether unworthy of notice.

Some years ago, the white buttons which had been pre-

viciously worn on the jackets of men and officers were done away with and black ones adopted in their place. As to the real importance or utility of the thing it matters not one farthing whether white or black ones are hereafter worn ; not a single enemy more or less will be disabled by the late change in the event of a war, nor will the muster rolls of Rifle regiments be diminished or increased one fractional part by it. It is mere matter of opinion which of the two is preferable in appearance ; and I suspect that the principal reason for the adoption of the black button is an extremely erroneous one. Some people fancy that Riflemen when on service are eternally lying coiled up like snakes in the grass, and that if every part of their dress and appointments is not as black as midnight they will be detected ; and further, that when skirmishing amongst rocks, enclosures, broken ground, and in woods, *their white buttons* will be first seen by the enemy, who will thus detect their advance ! It is impossible to conceive anything more utterly visionary, or more distant from the reality. Has anyone who served against the light troops of the French, in woods, enclosures, &c. &c. (who were always dressed in dark blue, with bright buttons and a brass eagle in front of their caps), ever in any one single instance during the war, in any part of the world, *seen their buttons or the eagle on their caps before they saw the body, head, and limbs of the hostile skirmishers ?*

From my own experience, I can very positively declare that it is the *man* who is first seen, not his *buttons*, or any part of his appointments. It should be remembered that dark blue and dark green each with white buttons are equally distinguishable.

A most stupid notion existed at the time Riflemen were first introduced into the British army that they never received quarter when made prisoners ; and the reason assigned for this humane proceeding was that they did not fight like

other soldiers, their particular duty being to pick off officers ! Whether the experience of the last war has shown the excessive folly of the idea I know not, but I do know that the three battalions of British Riflemen belonging to Gen. Crawford's light division, if such was really their duty, must have been particularly remiss if they allowed a sufficient number of French officers to remain alive to carry on the duties of their respective regiments. In fine, Riflemen, like light infantry, are instructed, when skirmishing, to take advantage of trees, rocks, &c. &c., or of any cover nearest at hand (if such there be), against which to *rest* the rifle, and to take a cool, deliberate aim ; and in this manner do well-trained light infantry always act. Those who do otherwise do not deserve to be ranked amongst good light troops. The only difference between the Rifleman and the Light Bob is that the former carries a more deadly weapon ; and either of them when skirmishing, in front or on the flanks, will be very apt to let fly a shot at a mounted officer who may be making himself particularly conspicuous by vapouring on a white charger and bringing on his men to the attack. If this is to be designated *picking off officers*, it is equally common amongst skirmishers of all nations, and the charge should not rest especially on the shoulders of Riflemen.

In the opinion of one who wore the uniform of a Rifleman many years, but a trifling change is necessary to make the dress of our Rifle Regiment the neatest and most becoming in the service, whilst at the same time it would be totally divested of all the ridiculous and expensive finery with which certain corps in the army are bedaubed. Let the pouch ornaments and buttons on the officers' jackets be *white* as formerly, steel scabbards to their swords, and on grand review days and when in full dress, let them wear a *neat silver ball* in their caps (similar to those I have seen used by French officers), which would match the buttons and pouch

ornaments. Do away with the shoulder-knot now in use by the men, and give them black wings and white buttons. The black, and all black, has a very dull, sombre, heavy appearance, which is by no means becoming or requisite; it gives officers and men a diminutive look, whereas the change here proposed would not only *enliven* the general appearance of their costume, but they would look larger and more square-shouldered; and not a man more or less would be struck down by the fire of the enemy when again called into the field. The *double-breasted coatee* I think preferable to the old single-breasted jacket, which afforded no protection to the chest from cold.

RECORD OF SIXTEEN YEARS ABROAD,

WITH THE 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

[The following very interesting summary of the journeys and marches performed by the 4th Battalion has been supplied by Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. Hone, from notes kept by him during the sixteen years that the Battalion was serving abroad. It forms of itself a valuable addition to the history of the Regiment, and gives a good idea of how the Battalion was "kept going" during its Indian tour of duty.—ED.]

JOURNEYS by land and sea of Head-quarters during sixteen years abroad in India and Burma, from October 1873 to January 1890.

Date.	Stations.		Miles by		
	From	To	Sea.	Rail.	Road.
Oct. 1873	Cork	Bombay	6,080	—	M. F.
Nov. „	Bombay	Umballa	—	1,395	—
Mar. 1875	Umballa	Delhi	—	—	121 3
Mar. „	Delhi	Umballa	—	161	—
Nov. „	Umballa	Delhi	—	—	121 3
Jan. 1876	Delhi	Umballa	—	161	—
Oct. „	Umballa	R. Pindi	—	—	420
Feb. 1877	R. Pindi	Peshawar	—	—	110 4
Sept. „	Peshawar	Nowshera	—	—	26 4
May 1878	Nowshera	Cherat	—	—	25

Date.	Stations.		Miles by		
	From	To	Sea.	Rail.	Road.
Oct. "	Cherat	Peshawar	—	—	M. F. 30
Nov. "	Peshawar	Gundamuck (Afghan- istan)	—	about	300
June 1879	Gundamuck	Peshawar	—	about	300
June "	Peshawar	Kuldunnah	—	—	160
Nov. "	Kuldunnah	R. Pindi	—	—	39
Mar. 1881	R. Pindi	Bunnoo and Khusalgarh (Wezieristan Expe- dition)	—	about	420
April "	Khusalgarh	R. Pindi	—	70	—
Jan. 1882	R. Pindi	Morar	—	700	—
Jan. "	Morar	Jhansi	—	—	66 2
Dec. 1884	Jhansi	Meerut	—	—	314 5
Mar. 1885	Meerut	R. Pindi	—	490	—
May "	R. Pindi	Baracao	—	—	13
May "	Baracao	R. Pindi	—	—	13
May "	R. Pindi	Saharanpur	—	430	—
May "	Saharanpur	Chakrata	—	—	81
Nov. "	Chakrata	Delhi	—	—	184
Jan. 1886	Delhi	Meerut	—	—	53 3
Nov. "	Meerut	Chakrata	—	—	164 4
Mar. 1887	Chakrata	Meerut	—	—	164 4
Oct. "	Meerut	Chakrata	—	—	164 4
Jan. 1888	Chakrata	Lucknow	—	—	450 5
Dec. "	Lucknow	Dinapore	—	—	322 5
Dec. "	Dinapore	Calcutta	—	344	—
Dec. "	Calcutta	Rangoon	770	—	—
Dec. "	Rangoon	Toungoo	—	166	—
Dec. 1889	Toungoo	Rangoon	—	166	—
Dec. "	Rangoon	Bombay	1,150	—	—
Dec. "	Bombay	Portsmouth... ..	6,000	—	—
Total with Big Drum			14,000	4,088	4,065 6

BY DETACHMENTS.

Date.	Strength.	Stations.		Miles by		
		From	To	Water.	Rail.	Road.
Apr. 1875	3 cos.	Umballa	Solon	—	—	M. F. 63
Nov. "	"	Solon... ..	Umballa	—	—	63
Apr. 1876	Band & 2 cos.	Umballa	Solon	—	—	63
Oct. "	"	Solon	Umballa	—	—	63
May 1877	2 cos.	Peshawar	Cherat	—	—	30
Oct. "	"	Cherat	Nowshera... ..	—	—	25
Oct. "	4 cos.	Nowshera	Peshawar... ..	—	—	26 4
Nov. "	"	Peshawar... ..	Nowshera	—	—	26 4
Nov. "	1 co.	Nowshera... ..	Attock	—	—	22
Nov. "	100 men	Nowshera... ..	Peshawar... ..	—	—	26 4
Dec. "	"	Nowshera... ..	Peshawar... ..	—	—	26 4

Date.	Strength.	Stations.		Miles by		
		From	To	Water.	Rail.	Road.
Dec. '77 to						M. F.
Jan. '78	200 men	Peshawar...	Jawaki Expedition...	—	about	260
Mar. 1878	1 co.	Attock ...	Nowshera ...	—	—	22
Mar. "	"	Nowshera...	Attock ...	—	—	22
Oct. "	"	Attock ...	Nowshera ...	—	—	22
Nov. "	4 cos.	Nowshera...	Peshawar...	—	—	26 4
Jan. 1879	200 men	Jellalabad ...	Bazar Valley Expe- dition ...	—	about	140
Feb. "	250 men	Jellalabad ...	Kunna Expedition ...	—	about	30
Feb. "	200 men	Jellalabad ...	1st Lughman Expe- dition ...	—	about	50
Apr. "	300 men	Jellalabad ...	2nd " "	—	about	60
May "	Depôt					
	257 men	Peshawar...	Kuldunah ...	—	—	149 4
Dec. "	2 cos.	R. Pindi ...	Kohat ...	—	—	106 7
Dec. "	1 co.	R. Pindi ...	Attock ...	—	—	55
Apr. 1880	"	R. Pindi ...	Attock ...	—	—	55
Apr. "	"	Attock ...	R. Pindi ...	—	—	55
Mar. "	70 men	R. Pindi ...	Murree ...	—	—	39
Mar. "	65 men	Murree ...	R. Pindi ...	—	—	39
Aug. "	121 men	R. Pindi ...	Kohat ...	—	—	106 7
June 1881	1 co.	Attock ...	R. Pindi ...	—	—	55
June "	3 cos.	R. Pindi ...	Gharial ...	—	—	42
Aug. "	Band & 2 cos.	R. Pindi ...	Gharial ...	—	—	42
Sept. "	3 cos.	Gharial ...	R. Pindi ...	—	—	42
Sept. "	"	R. Pindi ...	Gharial ...	—	—	42
Sept. "	Band & 2 cos.	Gharial ...	R. Pindi ...	—	—	42
Nov. "	3 cos.	Gharial ...	R. Pindi ...	—	—	42
Feb. 1882	2 cos.	Jhansi ...	Nowgong ...	—	—	65
Mar. 1883	"	Nowgong ...	Gwalior ...	—	—	130
Mar. "	"	Jhansi ...	Nowgong ...	—	—	65
Mar. "	"	Gwalior ...	Jhansi ...	—	—	70
Dec. 1884	"	Nowgong ...	Jhansi ...	—	—	65
Feb. 1888	1 co.	Benares ...	Chunar ...	—	—	30
Apr. "	"	Dinapore ...	Chunar ...	—	146	—
Apr. "	"	Chunar ...	Dinapore ...	—	146	—
July "	"	Dinapore ...	Chunar ...	—	146	—
July "	"	Chunar ...	Dinapore ...	—	146	—
Oct. "	"	Chunar ...	Dinapore ...	—	146	—
Dec. "	4 cos.	Toungoo ...	Meiktela ...	—	139	13
Jan. 1889	200 men	Meiktela ...	Popa Expedition ...	—	about	790
Apr. "	3 cos.	Meiktela ...	Mandalay...	—	81	13
Apr. "	"	Mandalay...	Bhamo Expedition...	250	about	200
Apr. "	"	Bhamo ...	Mandalay...	250	—	—
June "	2 cos.	Mandalay...	Toungoo ...	—	220	—
June "	1 co.	Mandalay...	Meiktela ...	—	81	13
Nov. "	2 cos.	Meiktela ...	Toungoo ...	—	139	13
Nov. "	50 men	Meiktela ...	Toungoo ...	—	139	13
Total by Detachments				500	1,749	3,460 6
July to Nov. 1889	50 mtd. infantry	Meiktela ...	Natmouk Expedition	—	about	1,812

	Head-quarters.		Detachments.		Total Miles.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Sea	14,000				About 14,000
„ Rail	4,083		1,749		„ 5,832
„ Route March	4,065	6	3,460	6	„ 7,526
„ River Boats... ..	—		500		„ 500
Mounted Infantry	—		1,312		„ 1,312

The above does not include a number of miles marched by many Riflemen when going to the hills every year with detachments of other corps.

The length of marches are taken from the Quartermaster-General's Route Book in India, and from note-books kept up by officers commanding detachments.

	N. C. Officers and Men.	
Strength of Battalion on arrival in India, November 1873	844	
Drafts and Transfers received	1,912	
	2,756	
Died	307	} 2,756
Invalided home	238	
Discharged in country	13	
Sent home, time expired	1,247	
Transferred to the other Battalions and other corps	271	
Came home with Battalion, which includes 23 who went out in 1873 ...	680	

Officers of the Battalion who died in India during sixteen years.

Captain W. Broadbent.
 Captain the Hon. E. Vaughan.
 Captain J. Preston.
 Lieut. Lord Ossulston.
 Lieut. W. Edwards.
 Lieut. E. Hodge.
 Dr. C. Wright, attached.

Officers who came home with Battalion who went out in October 1873 and 1st draft early in 1874, and who were on the strength of Battalion during the sixteen years.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard. Went out Lieutenant in 1874.

Quartermaster H. Hone. Went out Colour-Sergeant in 1873.

H. HONE, Q.M.,
 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

HOW THE BATTALIONS ON FOREIGN SERVICE ARE KEPT UP TO STRENGTH.

COMPILED BY THE EDITOR.

The 2nd Battalion, which returned from Gibraltar in December 1880, supplied the following drafts to the 1st and 4th Battalions on Indian or on colonial service :—

Year.	Number.
1882 . .	128
1883 . .	102
1884 . .	315
1885 . .	179
1886 . .	107
1887 . .	119

6 years . . . 950

Average, about 160 per annum.

In 1888 the 3rd Battalion proceeded to Egypt, and thence to the Cape and India. The 2nd Battalion was then the only one of the four at home for over two years, and supplied the following drafts to the other battalions :—

Year.	Numbers.	Remarks.
1888 . .	269	
1889 . .	453	
1890 . .	206	4th Battn. came home.
1891 . .	123	Another draft to follow in autumn.

4 years . . . 1051

Average, about 250 per annum.

It will thus be seen that this battalion has in the space of ten years supplied no less than 2,001 men to the other battalions, giving an average annual loss of 200 men. The “establishment” of the battalion during this time has averaged about 500 privates, on paper.

EASTERN KARENNI EXPEDITION.

BY CAPTAIN H. RAIKES.

The expedition into Eastern Karenni was the last service on which men of 1st Battalion were employed in Burma, and the first in which men of the 4th Battalion took part, and should therefore possess a double interest for Riflemen.

The object of the expedition was to occupy Sawlon, the mountain fastness of Sawlapaw, King of the Eastern or Red Karens, and establish British supremacy over the whole Karen country.

The principal difficulties of the march lay in the fact that, beyond the Karen frontier, the country was altogether unexplored, and all information about it very conflicting.

It was known that the Pun Choung, an important tributary of the Salween, had to be crossed at a point where it was reported to be very rapid and unfordable; and the whole of the baggage of the column had to be carried on Shan bullocks, and only those who have had experience of the vagaries of these obstinate animals can rightly appreciate the difficulties involved in a baggage train of 1,200 bullocks. With reference to the composition of the detachment of the Rifle Brigade which took part in the expedition, the original intention was that Captain Raikes's company, which had been stationed at Koni, in the Shan Hills, for ten months past, should furnish the party, being merely reinforced to the strength of 100 by men brought up from Meiktela. When the time for starting arrived it was found that cholera and fever had played such havoc among the men at Koni that out of a detachment of 87, only nine could be pronounced fit to march. Major Norcott consequently marched up from Meiktela with Lieut. A. D. Stewart and 106 men, reaching Fort Stedman on December 21st, 1888, where he was

joined by Captain Raikes and his nine men. Of Major Norcott's party, ten were picked men of the 4th Battalion, which had only arrived in Burma a few days before the party started.

On December 23rd, the detachment, under Major Norcott, marched southwards from Fort Stedman, and on the 26th, halted at Saga, on the east bank of the Belu river, where the column was to rendezvous. The tents provided for this detachment of 105 riflemen were limited to four sepoy pals, so that half the men had to hut themselves daily. The heavy dews at night and bitter cold rendered some shelter imperative, and the men soon became wonderfully expert at making huts; in fact, they were often settled in, by the time the tents were pitched.

On December 28th Brig.-Gen. Collett, C.B., who had with him 2nd Lieut. E. Somerset as galloper, arrived at Saga and assumed command of the column. On the same day Lieut. Lowndes, with 40 mounted riflemen, also arrived.

On December 29th the column, which consisted of—

Rifle Brigade	140 men
Q.O. Madras Sappers and Miners	23 „
1st Battn. Biluchi L.I.	425 „
and 2 guns of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery,	

marched southwards, and on the 31st entered Karen territory. Nothing of special interest had occurred so far; the camping grounds were marshy and very cold, the mornings foggy, and the path lay for the most part through tall grass and scrub jungle. On the 31st there were rumours of ambuscades and of 5,000 Karens threatening our baggage train; but no enemy appeared, and 1888 closed peacefully in camp at Layah. With the new year came more stirring times. Fortunately, on the morning of January 1st the column did not march, owing to the thick fog, until 9 A.M., and the men had breakfasted before starting. A short march

of about seven miles had just brought the advanced guard to the camping ground at Gnataing, when several shots were fired from the jungle at the scouts. Lieut. Tighe, 1st Biluchis, dashed off with his Mounted Infantry, and was being supported by the Riflemen, when the latter were recalled by the General, who feared for the safety of his baggage train; and the Biluchis, going on unsupported, had the skirmish entirely to themselves. They came on a considerable force of Karens in the open, and killed about 150. The Biluchis lost four men killed and seven wounded. For his bravery in tending the wounded on this occasion, Surgeon Crimming was awarded the V.C.

While the pursuit was in progress, the camp was laid out and pitched and the dinners were being cooked, when General Collett ordered the detachment of Rifle Brigade to follow up the retreating Karens to Lwe Kaw, a stockaded village, reported to be seven miles off. The march proved very severe, being mostly over rough ploughed fields, and a good ten miles. Lwe Kaw was reached at sundown, and found to be deserted. The troops bivouacked, and would have suffered much from the intense cold, save for blazing camp-fires, round which the men sang gaily until some rations had been cooked, which were issued about 11.30 P.M.

On the following day the remainder of the column came up, and on January 3rd the whole force was transported over the Belu river, and camped on the west bank.

Two marches from Belu river brought the column to the Pun Choung.

The descent to the river was very precipitous, the path very rocky, and going down 2,000 feet in about two miles. Major Norcott was in command of the advanced guard, and when they reached the bank of the river they were fired on by Karens posted on the farther bank in the village of Tee-

la-gna. A warm fire was kept up for about ten minutes, and then the two guns were brought up and threw four shells into the village, which was soon in flames. The Karens then moved off, and a party of swimmers crossed the river and secured two dug-out canoes. The Choung proved to be not deep, but very rapid, and 200 yards wide.

The whole of January 6th was occupied in taking the troops across the river. The rafts, which had been constructed by the Sappers and Miners, proved useless, and the whole of the troops, equipment, and stores, had to be taken over in three small boats, and on the five elephants belonging to Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States.

In the evening a party of Biluch Mounted Infantry reconnoitred the path beyond the village for three miles, and found the enemy posted in the jungle.

On January 8th the column marched, leaving a strong baggage-guard at Tee-la-gna to protect the commissariat stores, which had still to be brought across the river.

The path skirted the river-bank. On the left hand the hills, clothed with dense bamboo jungle, ran up to 2,000 feet above the river. High ranges on the right bank of the river also commanded the path.

Every spur of the range on the left had to be crowned by flanking-parties, and the advance was consequently very slow. For three miles no opposition was met with, except a few random shots from across the river ; but when the defile was reached where the reconnoitring party had been fired on the day before, a fire burning on the path told plainly that some of the enemy were posted in the jungle. The advanced guard, which was commanded by Captain Raikes, was halted, and Major Norcott, who was in support, ordered a section up the hill-side to turn the position. Before this could be effected, orders were received from the General to send two men forward to the end of the defile.

Captain Raikes and five men, accompanied by Surgeon Manders, M.S., consequently pushed on. The path led down into a rocky nullah, overhung by dense jungle. Here they came on the Karens, who opened fire at thirty yards' range. At the first volley three men were wounded; one, Private Farley (1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade), fatally, and Surgeon Manders also fell, severely wounded. The Karens raised loud yells, but were speedily put to flight by the heavy fire of the Riflemen. One section pursued up the hill-side, and accounted for several of the fugitives. The advanced guard then proceeded very slowly, skirmishing through the jungle. They came on parties of the enemy about every half mile, but the Karens never attempted to make a stand, and ran after delivering their fire. The heaviest work of the day fell on the flanking sections, who were continually ordered up to the summits of the range. Lieutenant Stewart, in the course of the day, was three times sent up to heights varying from 1,900 to 2,000 feet.

The column camped at Namcho, on the bank of the river, the advanced guard furnishing the outposts.

On the following day, January 9th, Sawlon was successfully occupied. On this occasion the Biluchis furnished the advanced guard. The ground traversed was similar to that met with on the previous day, but there was no serious opposition. At the bend of the river, one mile from Sawlon, there was a good deal of firing, but the stronghold itself was found to be deserted, Sawlapaw having taken himself off as soon as he heard that the column had crossed the Pun Choung. The military object of the expedition had thus been attained with little loss, and it is only necessary to add that if the military operations were successful, so also were the political settlements effected by the Superintendent of the Shan States. Sawlapaw having departed, and expressed his intention never again to interfere in Karen affairs, his

nephew, Sawee, was selected to fill the vacant Throne, and duly installed. Since then, peace has reigned over the Karen country and the neighbouring Shan States.

RIFLEMEN IN THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN, 1815.

BY THE EDITOR.

It must ever be one of the proudest reminiscences of the regiment that all three battalions took part in this great battle.

Fourteen companies were present, and were made up of the six companies of the 1st Battalion, the same number from the 2nd Battalion, and two companies of the 3rd Battalion, five companies of the latter being at the time on their return voyage from the New Orleans Expedition. The strength of these companies on the morning of the eventful 18th June 1815 is given in the Wellington Despatches, xii., p. 487, and Sir William Cope, in quoting this "state" in his History (p. 209 footnote), remarks that it is certainly incorrect as regards the 1st Battalion, and proceeds to substantiate his statement.

Whilst engaged in searching the Pay Lists and Muster Rolls of the 95th Rifles for the year 1815-16 I came across the following documents, which bear out Sir William's opinion and establishes the interesting fact that many more Riflemen took part in the Waterloo campaign than has heretofore been generally supposed.

The documents in question are supplementary pay-sheets for all three battalions, of which this is a sample :

"Return of all men of the 3rd Battalion of the 95th Regiment who served in the Battle of Waterloo or in any of

the actions which immediately preceded it, and who thereby are entitled to the additional 'rate.' "

These additional Pay-sheets appear to have been made up subsequent to the year 1815, and give the names of the "Waterloo men" even when ineffective. Thus, in the Pay List of the 2nd Battalion, dated 12th January 1817, many men are noted as "killed," "discharged."

The exact numbers of Waterloo men given are as follows :

	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
1st Batt.	. 34	11	496	541
2nd "	. 41	17	648	706
3rd "	. 12	6	178	196
	—	—	—	—
Totals	. 87	34	1322	1443

If these numbers be compared with those given in the "State" in Sir William Cope's History, it will be found that the *totals* there given are

Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.
91	35	1,322

which approximates very closely with the Pay-sheets.

The Waterloo "State" of men *present* only shows—

Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.
75	33	1,107

Hence it is clear that 12 sergeants, 2 buglers, and 215 rank and file are recorded in the Muster Rolls of 1815 as having "served in the Battle of Waterloo, or in any of the actions immediately preceding it," which are *not* included in the latter State.

The heavy casualties at Quatre Bras on the 16th account for a certain number; but since the totals of the State and the Return tally *exactly*, it would appear that there was some error in the entries as to the numbers "present," and also "sick, absent."

THE REGIMENTAL STANDING ORDERS.

The Regimental Standing Orders, issued under the auspices of H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, are now published by Messrs. Gale & Polden, Brompton Works, Chatham.

The following bugle-call has been introduced as a "Regimental Call," and is set to appropriate words.



Colonel Coote Manningham's Rifle Corps.

RIFLEMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

This Society was started at the end of 1883, at the Rifle Depôt; the first executive committee consisting of Colonels H. Newdigate, R.B., H. Montgomery, 60th, and C. T. Bunbury, R.B.; its objects being the relief of distressed Riflemen, their widows, or orphans, and the obtaining of suitable employment for any of them.

Since that time the Society has increased greatly and now includes almost every officer serving in the two Rifle Regiments, and a great many who served formerly.

It has for patrons their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, and for vice-patrons Generals Sir A. Lawrence, Sir A. Macdonell, the Hon. Sir A. Hardinge, and Lieutenant-General Hawley, Colonels Commandant; a general committee of forty officers, and an executive committee of ten. It has also a Ladies' Branch, with their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Connaught, the Princess

Christian, and the Duchess of Teck as patronesses, and an executive committee of five ladies at Winchester.

There are thirty-three ladies and thirty-two gentlemen kindly acting as corresponding members in all parts of the Empire.

Since its formation, and up to the date of the last report, 31st March 1890, the Society had found situations for 177 Riflemen, 33 widows, and 6 orphans; had given relief in 1,493 cases, amounting to £1,798 7s. 1d., had provided admission to Homes, &c. for 30 orphan children.

The number of subscribers last year was 372, and the amount of their subscriptions £481 8s.

The Society has been very generously assisted with donations from individuals and from battalion funds, but its expenditure in relief is increasing rather faster than its income, so that further assistance would be welcomed.

The amount of its invested funds is £1,335 9s. 10d.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Riflemen's Aid Society, The Barracks, Winchester.

NOTES ON AN ELEPHANT SHOOT IN LOWER BURMAH IN THE SPRING OF 1890.

BY MAJOR SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Coming home on a year's ordinary leave from the 1st Battalion at Bareilly, I settled to try for some elephant shooting in Lower Burmah on my way round by America.

Of elephants to be shot I knew there were plenty, as I had had a month after them the previous year; but I was not sure if I should be able to get leave to shoot them.

What follows consists principally of extracts from a diary kept at the time, and all apologies are offered for diary language and diary grammar.

March 26th.—Landed in Rangoon. Learnt I could get permission to shoot, and started off next day, halting at a place not far from the jungles to lay in stores and make arrangements.

Heard that the elephants were more mischievous than ever, constant messages coming from the villagers begging that something might be done to protect them, as their crops were being destroyed and themselves obliged to leave their villages. This I afterwards found to be perfectly true. I saw many villages that had been deserted, owing to the terror in which the inhabitants had lived of the surrounding herds of elephants; and I saw many fields of what should have been rice, trampled all over by their footprints.

Saturday, April 5th.—Started for the jungles in the afternoon. Arrived at a village in evening, where I slept.

April 6th.—Started at 2 A.M. by moonlight in a cart for a village on the edge of the jungles, where I arrived at dawn and breakfasted. Rain came on heavily just as I arrived.

At 10 A.M. off again, this time on foot, as the cart road went no farther. Halted at eight miles distance at a hut in the jungle, which had been prepared close by a stream and under some large trees.

The Burmans are wonderful hands at running up jungle huts. Four corner stakes made of trunks of young saplings; two more at opposite ends higher than the others, and forked at top to support the bamboo that is laid across them, and on which the roof depends, &c., and in an hour you have completed a most comfortable hut, roofed and walled with teak leaves or palm-trees, and perfectly watertight.

Large fires of logs all round, at a little distance from the hut, warm and dry the air at night and prevent any chance of fever. This last hint, with very many other invaluable ones I got from Sanderson's *Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India*, a most amusing, accurate, and instructive book to the would-be shikarry.

The country about here is undulating, and, for the most part, densely covered with jungle, with occasional open park-like spaces of considerable extent, covered with long grass.

Getting about in the jungle is easier than might be imagined, as the herds of elephants are excellent road-makers, and with the help of these paths and the numerous shallow streams, one can generally move through the jungle in most directions.

April 7th.—Out at dawn; got on to tracks, which followed on till we came up to small herd of elephants in thick jungle; got round and cut them off, and they all passed pretty close. Had just settled that there was no tusker among them, when they winded us, and smashed away. They proved to be two or three females with some young ones.

At this time of year there is little water in the streams, which is an immense saving of toil in getting about. Also there are few leeches, which are the greatest pest at certain seasons ; they are best kept off by putting on long stockings made of sheeting (as for beds), through which the leeches cannot penetrate.

There being little rainfall is further an advantage when after elephants, as the jungles are perfectly silent ; whereas when rain is falling, it makes such a splashing on the large teak and other leaves, that you can hear nothing.

On the other hand, the noisy fall of rain is just the right thing for hunting the *Tsine* (a very rare description of wild cattle peculiar to Burmah), as they are even more alert than bison, which is saying a good deal, and invariably hear your approach unless the sound of your footsteps is drowned by the rain. The actual tracking of both elephant and *Tsine* is, of course, greatly facilitated by a good rainfall.

April 8th.—Early start. “Ounkett” (the *shikari*) insisted on tracking a herd of bison. Continued this farce till 3 p.m. Dead leaves on the ground in this part a foot deep. Arrived at a “salt lick” ; but this, I think, only frequented during the rains. Tracks of every kind of animal.

April 9th.—Shifted camp, and marched sixteen miles to another jungle, as there seem to be no elephants here.

April 10th.—Remained in camp, and sent trackers out all round to search for tracks. My rifles consist of an elephant rifle, weight $13\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, single barrel, firing conical bullets 4 to the pound ; or steel tipped, about 6 to the pound. These last, I think, the best ; load, 9 drachms. Also a .577 express, double barrel, for 6 drachms.

Also an old duck gun, 4-bore, cut down short. This the shikarry always carried. Straight shooting is not the strong point of this smooth-bore.

Besides this I had a small rifle—a “sporting Martini-

Henry"—which fired pretty near point-blank up to 200 yards, by means of specially loaded cartridges (lots of powder and a hollow bullet). This rifle I used for deer.

In my pocket I always carried a cake of "Chinese white," and when approaching the end of any stalk touched up the foresight with a wet finger and some paint.

A great deal is written about ivory foresights and "diamond" ditto: for use against dark objects, the desiderata are whiteness and dulness, and I would humbly suggest that these are both best attained by the method above described.

April 11th.—To jungle after tracks; hunted all day, but came upon no fresh tracks; slept in jungle. Having learnt experience from last year, I, this time, settled that whenever I started forth afresh from my hut I would take everything needed for a four or five days' march with me, thus avoiding the waste of time inseparable from a system of marching back to sleep at the hut every night, and the long walk in returning again next morning to where I had quitted the tracks the previous day.

I found this plan answer admirably, and was always followed by a procession of eight or nine coolies carrying mosquito net, changes of clothes, food for self and followers, five or six fowls (which were killed as required, and ensured fresh meat), &c. &c. This "tail" followed me some distance in rear; if they block up close, it is apt to lead to confusion or disaster in the event of a scrimmage, as well as their causing a good deal of noise as one moves through the jungle.

April 12th.—Off at dawn; soon got into tracks of a large single elephant. This turned out to be the local "rogue," who had recently killed one woman and two men belonging to a jungle village in the neighbourhood.

Got up to him by mid-day, and found him feeding on some bamboos at foot of a hill.

Approached him from above, got quite close, and, as he raised his head to reach a branch, shot him (front shot). This practically finished him, though I gave him one or two more rounds before he died, and Ounkett shot him in the ribs with my duck gun. He was a very large elephant, and had no tusks, but tushes, 1 ft. 6 in. long.

The tuskless males are here called *Hine*, and the tuskers *Usswè*; the former are larger, more solitary, and more mischievous.

This appears to be quite different to the rule which holds in India.

April 13th.—The villagers from all round quickly assembled, and soon reduced the elephant to a skeleton, carrying away the whole of the meat, to cure it over immense fires. Marched to a village some way off, near a jungle reputed to be full of elephants.

April 14th.—No news of elephants. No one can make out where they have got to. There is a large herd of 40 or 50, which moves about among these jungles, and must be somewhere close.

April 15th.—Remained in camp.

April 16th.—Shot “barking deer” in evening, close to village.

April 17th.—No tracks of elephant at all, round about. Moved camp to another jungle, some way off, where arrived in afternoon. Learnt here that the herd is at another still farther forest.

April 18th.—Shifted camp again in the direction in which the elephants are said to have moved.

April 19th.—Wandering along the elephant path to-day came suddenly on a single tusker, facing us. He did not see us, and presently turned and walked off along the path. We followed, and were just cutting into the bush on one side, to try and circumvent him, when he heard or smelt us,

and was round and on us in a moment. We were about 20 yards off the path, and he halted at the spot where we had quitted it, and pushed his way in towards us, through some straggling creepers which hid us. As he came near I got a good aim, and shot him in the forehead; he staggered back, and fell dead on the path.

I afterwards cut out the bullet, which was a steel-tipped one, and had gone the whole length of his head and into his neck.

My cartridges never contained much more than nine drachms, yet this elephant, the previous one, and another I got subsequently, were all practically killed dead with one shot from my big rifle. I cannot, therefore, see the necessity for firing twelve drachms of powder, at any rate for head-shots.

Two tusks, in perfect condition, 3 feet 6 inches each.

April 20th.—Explored jungle; no tracks. Ounkett determined to return to village and try the other side of it; so we went back there.

April 21st.—To jungle, at dawn; tracked unceasingly all day, but could come up with nothing.

April 22nd.—Got a shot at a *Hine*; thought till the last moment that it was a tusker. Hit him too high in the head, and he went off.

Had I fired 90 drachms the result would have been the same. The previous year I had shot an elephant, at 20 yards, right *through* the head and out at the other side, as the blood-tracks conclusively proved, and he got clear off, owing to being hit too high.

This also, by-the-bye, was a man-killer.

April 23rd.—Out at dawn; got close on to an elephant, who winded us and decamped; followed him on, viewed him in the open (a very rare thing in these jungles), and carried the tracks into a dense jungle.

Got up to him, almost close enough to touch him, but the darkness so complete I could not see how he was standing. Finally made a bad shot as he crashed away in the opposite direction.

Got on some other tracks of a single elephant, which we followed up an interminable distance, and finally met elephant returning towards us as we descended a hill, and he emerged from a nullah. Shot him in the head and bagged him.

Got off that night to a village in the jungle, and quitted the jungle for good the next day, *i.e.* April 24th.

I had had altogether eighteen days in the jungle, of which nine were occupied in marching and wasted in halts, one in tracking bison, and eight days in actual hunting elephants.

Besides elephants, these jungles contain plenty of other game. I have come upon rhinoceros spoor, but have never seen any of the animals themselves. There are, in places, plenty of *Thummin*, a brow-antlered deer peculiar to Burmah, *Tsine* (the wild cattle mentioned above), bison, and in almost every stream-bed, I found tracks of bear. I, more often than not, came upon tracks of tiger each day I was out, and on one occasion shared the pursuit of a herd of elephants with a tiger, for I found the spot where she had made an ineffectual attack on a young elephant, and a little farther on came upon the carcass of another young one whom she had succeeded in pulling down three hours previously and had partially eaten.

It was quite a young one. I cut off its tail, and the men took some of the meat (which I subsequently tasted—very like tough beef). Following on the herd, we came on the blood-tracks of the other young one whom the tiger had not succeeded in stopping.

From Burmah I came on home, round by Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Japan, and 'Frisco—a most enjoyable and

not very expensive trip, which I strongly recommend to any coming home on leave.

Ticket from Calcutta to Liverpool about Rs. 450, as far as I recollect, including food when at sea, and train journey when on land. "Miscellaneous items," however, mount up the total of expenses, and they cannot be kept below a sum a good deal exceeding what, from the price of the mere ticket, one might at first imagine.

A TIGER SHOOT IN THE HYDERABAD TERRITORY, IN 1890.

By LIEUT. A. V. JENNER.

Having arranged to shoot in the Hyderabad Territory, we left Bareilly on the 28th March, and travelling straight through by train, arrived at Nagpur in the Central Provinces on the 31st, and stayed there three days, getting stores, ponies, &c. We managed to get everything we wanted there except rockets or fireworks of any sort, which we would have found useful for turning wounded tigers out of thick patches of jungle. The ponies were very necessary, saving us as they did many long walks under the hot sun.

From Nagpur we railed to Warora, which was the terminus, and thence marched towards the shooting ground. We met Bouchier of the Hyderabad Contingent, who was to shoot with us; he spoke the language well, and shot straight.

We got carts for our tents, &c. with some difficulty—the natives in British Territory being most independent; but as soon as we got into the Nizam's Territory we found that

quite a different spirit prevailed, and the natives there were willing to do all they could to help.

The first jungle was reached on the 8th April. There was no doubt there was a tiger here, but we could not find the right place to tie up, I expect; any way, we had no kill, and had to move on. However, we got this tiger on our way back two months later.

Our first kill was on the 15th—a small buffalo, one of five tied up, and a beat was accordingly arranged. Vernon and Bouchier were posted, one each side of the ravine, and I was away to the left. Had the beater obeyed orders the tiger would have gone up between the other two, as was meant, but they could not resist turning the rattles with which they were provided, and at this alarming sound a tigress turned out of the ravine and came towards my post, accompanied by a fair-sized cub. I managed to miss her with the first barrel, upon which she galloped straight towards me, and then stood for a second undecided. This gave me a second chance, though it was scarcely deserved, and the second barrel killed her. The cub was too big to attempt to catch, so the beat was continued, and he was driven out. I wounded him with the express, and, following him up at once, finished him off.

A few days later we reached our next camping ground, and had one of our buffaloes killed $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. The buffalo had been killed in a large river-bed. Bouchier and I were posted on one side of this, and Vernon on the other. The beat began more quietly this time, and the tiger came sneaking along the river-bed in full view of Bouchier, but, changing his mind, he trotted through the thick green bushes towards my post. It was very difficult to make him out, and he turned off 40 yards away, so I had to fire, though there was nothing to be seen but a few stripes. He stumbled forward, and then galloped on. The beat was im-

mediately stopped, and after a good deal of conversation we went forward on his tracks, and followed them into some densely thick green cover in the river-bed, where they were lost. It was now very late, but our *shikari*, on whom we knew we could rely, told us that he would produce the tiger the next day, so we returned to camp. The next morning we posted ourselves at one end of the thick cover, while our men drove a herd of tame buffaloes through it towards us; these moved the tiger, who was seen by one of the beaters, but he slipped back, and would not break for the big jungle. We then decided to beat this back again, Vernon and I going with the beaters and Bouchier ahead; but this time nothing was seen of him, and we thought the man who said he had seen him must have been mistaken, so we went to sit down in the river-bed for a few minutes, while Bouchier went into the thick cover to look for tracks. After a minute or two we heard two shots from his direction, and, running in, we found that he had put the tiger up at a few yards from him, but the jungle was so thick that he could not see him till he broke and galloped over the river-bed and up the bank. He only got two very long shots at him then, and they had no effect. This was, of course, very annoying, as if we had gone ahead while he was in the jungle we might have got a shot at the tiger; but it had seemed so hopeless that we thought it was useless. We arranged a hasty beat on the other side, as it was getting late; but we saw nothing more of him that evening. The next morning our *shikari* was out at dawn, and managed to mark the tiger down. We then went out, and another beat was arranged, which was successful this time, as at the first sound of the beaters the tiger came straight out to Vernon, who shot him through the head. The tiger did not fall at once, but went on into the jungle, and we followed. There was no difficulty now in taking up the track, which was plainly marked with pools of

blood, and we found him lying dead about 300 yards farther on. This was a very old tiger.

We then moved our camp again, but were delayed in our march by a storm of extraordinary severity. Our next kill was about a week later, in a jungle that was very difficult to arrange a beat in, owing to the large number of ravines in it. I saw the tiger in the first beat, but too far off for a shot. Another beat was then arranged, and he came out to Vernon in some thick jungle. He wounded him, but the tiger went on. We took up the tracks with difficulty, as there was hardly any blood; however, we managed to follow them into a densely thick ravine leading to the river, and posting ourselves hastily at the river end of the ravine, we had tom-toms beaten at the other end, as we thought he would go more readily to the river, as he was wounded. He was very savage by this time, and came along, roaring. Vernon again had the shot, but it was a long and difficult one, and the tiger went off again.

It was now nearly dark, and we had to give it up for that day. Our excellent *shikari* was out at dawn, and, with great skill, marked him down again and organized a beat, tom-toms and rattles being used with good effect. The tiger, roaring lustily, was driven out, and Bouchier got in a couple of shots, and then he broke back and lay up in the thick jungle. Fortunately, we had given strictest orders to the beaters to keep near trees and go up at once on a shot being fired; otherwise I fancy an accident would have occurred, as this tiger showed a good deal of temper throughout the proceedings.

It was now getting late, most of the beaters were up trees, and the tiger was lying up somewhere close. Vernon and I crept cautiously in, and Bouchier was posted for a shot on the chance of the tiger breaking. At last one of the beaters up a tree got a glimpse of him, and, getting a bit nearer, we

finished him off. This was a fine tiger with a good skin.

The next two tigers were both good ones and did not give trouble, being killed with one beat each. One of them had come round our camp in the night and caused a stampede amongst the cattle, but he was skinned before sunset the following day.

We then had a spell of bad luck, with only one kill. The latter was on the banks of a river, and directly the beat began the tigress swam across and ran up a high hill and got away. I saw her swim across, but it was too far for a shot. Some time after she killed again near the same place; but, knowing her plan, we arranged the beat differently, and though she did her best to make for the hill again, we managed to knock her over on the way. This was a very well-marked skin, but not a large one, 8 ft. 9 in. from nose to tail.

One of our buffaloes was soon afterwards killed by a panther, and we beat most of the day for him. At last they drove him out to me and I killed him; the bullet, from a 10-bore paradox, went right through his foreleg close to the chest and then proceeded through the jungle towards where Vernon was posted (Bourchier had left us some time before), but I am glad to say I did not bag him too. The same thing happened once when I was shooting in Mysore, an 8-bore bullet going right through the middle of a panther's body and startling the beaters some way off considerably. It is one of the disadvantages of sitting on the ground that you are more likely to kill other people. As a rule we used bamboo ladders with a seat on them; they are excellent things, can be easily carried, leant against any tree, and made fast with a piece of rope. It is far more comfortable than sitting in a tree, and one is far less likely to get bitten either by ants or tigers than if one sits on the ground.

We had another piece of bad luck soon after, with a tigress that would not be beaten in the direction we were. We were after her for some days, and, hearing that the tiger at our first camp was about again, we despatched a man with some small buffaloes, with instructions to keep the tiger well fed until we arrived. This he did, and we had a beat the day after we got there, and a tigress came out to Vernon, who knocked her over with a good shot. She was a very fine one, well marked, and 9 ft. 1 in. long. Our time was now almost up, and we did not do any more.

As regards guns, we found the paradoxes very handy and powerful. A 10-bore weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., shoots five drachms and a big bullet, and is as accurate as possible to over 100 yards. We did not have time to go after bison and buffaloes, but for them a 10-bore firing 10 drachms, or an 8-bore with 12 drachms, are almost a necessity; and the best all-round weapon as a second gun, for either hard or soft-skinned animals, is a .577 express, with a solid bullet—lead pure for tigers, and hardened for bigger game, 6 and 7 drachms respectively.

NOTES ON SKATING.

BY THE EDITOR.

In England the opportunities for any extended "distance skating" are so few and far between that the majority of skaters have but little experience of what can be done in that line. Most people during the past winter read of the performances of the various celebrated professionals, or "champions" as they are now styled, and learnt how they covered their mile in three minutes or less.

There seems however to be, as a rule, very vague notions amongst many people as to what pace an ordinary skater travels at, and what amount of ground (or ice) he can cover at a stroke. Hence the following data may be of interest to some.

It must be remembered that the professional distance-skaters use "running skates," which enable long strokes to be made and a speed maintained which is altogether out of the question with the skates ordinarily worn by amateurs. Hence the following is in no sense to be taken as a "record," but simply as a careful report, written down on the spot, of what can be done by any amateur skater who may have an opportunity for such an undertaking. The skates used were "Acmes," mark 1867, ground to a 7-foot radius, which have been in my possession since 1869.

The frost which set in with such determination towards the end of November 1890, eventually asserted its supremacy

over the Romney Marsh district, and for the first time for some ten years the Royal Military Canal, which (as most Riflemen are aware) extends from Shorncliffe to the Rother, above Rye, became frozen over. As a keen skater, I had anxiously waited for such an opportunity for no less than five winters, and in vain! At last, in my sixth winter at Shorncliffe, I found my hopes realised. About the middle of December the ice was sufficiently sound to venture on the journey, and, accordingly, one morning I started from Folkestone, equipped with a long stick and a silk rope, in case anything untoward should happen. At Shorncliffe Camp I endeavoured to find a companion, but the popular verdict appeared to be that they would wait until they heard what the ice was like; and so I proceeded on my way alone.

Near the Seabrook Sluice (the Shorncliffe end of the Canal) I put on my skates and proceeded leisurely up to the School of Musketry, Hythe, distance two miles and a quarter. This portion of the Canal was at the time not completely frozen over, rendering it unsafe to go under the bridges. Beyond the School of Musketry, however, the ice was in excellent condition, and this decided me on pushing on to see whether it was possible to reach the far end. Leaving Hythe at 11.17 A.M., I started away on a steady "outside edge," and after close on two miles run, reached the dam across the canal, which serves to keep up the water in the Hythe section, the portion beyond being now used as an arterial drain to the Marsh. This fact is mentioned since it considerably affected the skating on this part of the canal. At intervals culverts conduct the surface water and springs from the hills on the northern side into it, causing a current which prevents it from freezing except during prolonged frosts such as that of the recent winter.

From the "Dam" to the "Royal Military Lock," where

the canal joins the Rother, three miles above Rye, there is a clear stretch, the distance being almost exactly fifteen miles.

Travelling steadily along, chiefly on the "inside edge," except now and again when some exceptionally good ice tempted one to revert to the "outside," the Lock was reached in 2 hours 10 minutes actual skating. After a halt of three-quarters of an hour for lunch and to interview a wildfowling friend, I started on my return journey and arrived at Hythe Bridge in 2 hours 4 minutes skating.

The exact number of miles per hour in the outward run of 17 miles was 7·8, whilst that of the return journey over the same distance was 8·2. The total distance actually skated was between 37 and 38 miles, including the part of the canal east of Hythe, over which the time was not taken.

On this occasion there was no wind; but about a fortnight later I tried the same journey with a nice easterly breeze, which was behind me for more than half the way, when it fell calm and then headed me, the wind working round to S.W.

This time I left Seabrook at 12.20, and made good play all the way on the "outside edge," which was found to be *far less fatiguing* than the other. Arrived at the Lock I found the River Rother frozen over, and so skated down it towards Rye for over a mile, when it began to get too unsafe to venture farther. The distance covered was about 22 miles.

The first part of this trip was performed very leisurely, but between the dam and the lock—15 miles—I put on the speed, and covered it in $87\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, a rate of 10·4 miles an hour. The wind no doubt was a help, but being in better training had a good deal to do with it.

So much for speed. Now as to length of the strokes

taken. On a measured distance of 730 yards the following was the result :—

		Inside edge.			Outside edge.
Down wind	-	-	85 strokes	-	- 65 strokes.
Up wind	-	-	107 „	-	- 75 „

The average length of stroke in the foregoing was as follows :—

			Inside edge.			Outside edge.
Down wind	-	-	25 feet	-	-	33 feet.
Up wind	-	-	20 „	-	-	28 „

The wind was slight and about two points “abaft the beam” when going before it.

A day or two later I tried the same experiment over the same course, when there was a light breeze dead on the beam.

					Outside edge.
Down the course	-	-	-	-	65 strokes.
Up the course	-	-	-	-	66 „

A second trial gave 54 strokes one way and 57 strokes the other way.

The length of each stroke in the first instance averaged a little over 33 feet, whilst in the second trial the average length of stroke was just 40 feet.

I did not trouble to try any more “inside” edge, as it was plain from the first day’s experiments that on the skates I was using, the “inside” was not in the running.

In conclusion, I must reiterate that this is nothing in the least notable as a performance, and it is simply recorded here for the information of skaters who may not be aware that it is easy to travel at the rate of eight miles an hour on the ice, whilst a steady skater covers from 30 to 40 feet every stroke he makes, whilst swinging along on the outside edge ; and what a delightful sensation it is !

OBITUARY.

[The following List contains the notices of officers who died from the effects of the campaign in Burmah, 1887-9, as well as of officers (past and present) who have died since.—ED.]

2ND LIEUT. THE HON. EDWARD W. H. WARD, 1st Battalion, was the eldest son of Henry William Crosbie Ward, fifth Viscount Bangor (who had seen service in the 43rd Light Infantry). He was gazetted to the regiment 7th February 1885, and joined the 1st Battalion in India, and proceeded with it to Upper Burmah in 1886. He died at Myingyan on 10th July 1887, from the effects of the climate, aged 24.

CAPTAIN W. MONTGOMERY (Army Pay Department) was Paymaster of the 1st Battalion at Belgaum, where he remained upon its going to Burmah in 1886. He subsequently joined it at Myingyan, where he was bitten in the leg by a snake, and died from the effects in May 1888. He was hardworking and painstaking, and a pleasant companion.

LIEUT. LIONEL G. H. D'AGUILAR, 1st Battalion, died at Mambu, in Upper Burmah, on 29th November 1888, of abscess on the liver, aged 29. He was the only son of Lieut.-Col. Henry D'Aguilar, late of the Grenadier Guards, and was educated at Eton, and gazetted on 26th March 1879 to the 24th Foot, with which regiment he served in the

Zulu War (medal). He subsequently was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, and served in the Guards' Camel Corps in the Soudan War of 1884-5. He was in the Desert March and at the action of Abu Klea (medal and 2 clasps and Khedive's star). In 1887 he was granted the Royal Humane Society's medal for bravery in saving life. At the end of 1887 he exchanged into the Rifle Brigade, and joined the 1st Battalion in the spring of the following year in Upper Burmah. He was taken ill in the summer when on detachment at Myingyan, and was sent on a trip down the river Irrawaddy, but becoming worse, was landed at Mimbu, where a detachment of the 1st Battalion was stationed under Capt. Blackett and Lieut. St. Aubyn. Here he died after a few weeks' illness. He was a capital soldier, and in the short time he had served with the regiment had made many friends, and he was much regretted by all who knew him.

LIEUT. EDWARD FRANCIS HODGE, 4th Battalion, who died at Meiktila, Upper Burmah, of enteric fever, on 23rd June 1889, aged 27, was a son of General Sir Edward Hodge, G.C.B. He was educated at Wellington College, and after passing through Sandhurst was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the regiment on 22nd January 1881, and joined the 4th Battalion at Rawul Pindi in the following March. He proceeded to Burmah with the Battalion in 1888, and served in the Phunkán Expedition in April and May 1889. It was during this service that he contracted enteric fever, which terminated fatally a month after his return. He was a keen sportsman, and very fond of large game and other sorts of shooting. Had he survived, he would have received the Burmese medal and clasp.

LIEUT. R. A. F. MARTER, 1st Battalion, died at Moradabad of enteric fever on 7th August 1889, aged 27. He was

gazetted to the Regiment on 9th September 1882, and joined the 1st Battalion in India. He served throughout the Burmese War, and was distinguished by his energy and hard work, especially when adjutant and quartermaster of the wing at Meiktila. He was of a cheery disposition and always ready for organizing either work or games for the men.

LIEUT. E. S. NIXON, 1st Battalion, who died at Bareilly on the 7th October 1889, aged 26, was a son of the late Col. A. J. Nixon (who died at Aldershot whilst in command of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade in 1875), and was gazetted to the 2nd Battalion on 19th November 1881. He was a very keen soldier, and had taken a 1st class extra certificate at Hythe and a signalling certificate at Aldershot, and was in charge of the 2nd Battalion signallers in '88-'89. On 12th July 1889 he exchanged into the 1st Battalion in India, and joined it at Bareilly in August, and had not been two months there before he fell a victim to cholera. His bright, cheery nature had endeared him to all with whom he served.

MAJOR CHARLES VERNON ECCLES, 1st Battalion, died of enteric fever on 21st February 1890 at Bareilly, aged 46. Charles Eccles, better known to his numerous friends and brother Riflemen as "C. V.," is a great loss in every way to the Regiment. Educated at Cheltenham, where he made his mark as a cricketer, he was gazetted to the Regiment on July 18th, 1862, and joined the 2nd Battalion at Meerut early in 1864, and became lieutenant 16th October 1866. He was for some time instructor of musketry to this Battalion, and was promoted into the 1st Battalion on 12th November 1873, just before the Ashantee War, and on 1st July 1881 was promoted to major in the same Battalion. On 13th April 1882 he was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, and on his resigning that appointment in January 1886, served at the

Depôt until brought back into the 1st Battalion in 1888, which at this time was serving in Burmah. Here he joined it, and served in it during the latter part of the campaign, for which he received the medal and clasp. He was for some months in temporary command, eventually bringing it back to India in 1889. Poor "C. V." will always be remembered in the Regiment as one of the best cricketers we ever had. In his last match, played at Bareilly only a few weeks before his death, his bowling proved very destructive. In his day he was an excellent "lob" bowler in any eleven, and his batting, as well as his fielding at cover-point, were of a high order. He was frequently selected to play for the Army at Lords, and throughout his career played thoroughly sound cricket. He was a great lover of good music, himself an admirable performer on the flute ; he always took the keenest interest in the band, and did much to raise the musical taste of those of the 1st and 2nd Battalions. He was a good fisherman and fond of shooting and all sorts of sport, no day being too long for him. A good officer with a keen sense of justice, and always kind and considerate to those under him, his warm heart and kindly nature endeared him to everyone. Probably few are aware that on the 2nd Battalion being ordered to Ashantee, he sold his horse and dog-cart and gave the money to the wives and children of the soldiers of this Battalion ordered on that service.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD W. H. SOMERSET, 1st Battalion, died at Bareilly, on 20th March 1890, aged 26, of abscess of the liver. He was the only son of the late Major-General Edward Somerset, C.B., who commanded the 1st Battalion during the latter part of the Crimean War and subsequently. He was educated at Wellington, and on leaving Sandhurst was gazetted to the Royal Irish Rifles on 2nd March 1887, in which corps he served until a vacancy occurred in the

Rifle Brigade, when he was transferred to it on 3rd August 1887, and posted to his father's old Battalion (the 1st), at the time in Burmah. Here he joined it, and was employed with the detached columns hunting down dacoits. When the Battalion returned to India, he remained, with several others, and took part in the East Karenni Expedition, in which he served as A.D.C. to the Brigadier-General commanding the Force, and was mentioned by him in his despatch at the termination of the operations. He rejoined the Battalion at Bareilly in 1889. He was fond of his profession and a good sportsman and polo player. In his all too short career as a Rifleman, he had shown that he was possessed of no ordinary qualities, and had he been spared, would undoubtedly have made his mark.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ARTHUR J. CARR GLYN, 1st Battalion, died at Ranikhet, on 22nd July 1890, of cholera, aged 22. He was the only son of Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn, who commanded the 2nd Battalion from 1879 and 1884. He was educated at Harrow, and on leaving Sandhurst, was gazetted to the Regiment on 16th January 1889, and posted to the 1st Battalion, in which his father had served for many years. He was a good horseman, a keen sportsman and polo player, and in his brief service had gained the affectionate regard of his comrades.

IN MEMORIAM.

E. W. H. S. & A. J. C. G.

The loss sustained by the Regiment in these two young lives will recall to many Riflemen, past and present, the days when Major-General Edward Somerset was commanding at Gibraltar, and Colonel Glyn was with the 2nd Battalion at the same place.

In 1874, when the 2nd Battalion went to Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Simoom*, Arthur Glyn was on board, a little lad of 6. Even then his name was "down" for a commission in the Regiment, and the writer can recall with what pride the little fellow informed him of his intention to be a Rifleman when he grew up.

At Gibraltar he first met young Edward Somerset (or "Teddy" as he was then called), also a lad, 10 years of age. At that time General Somerset monopolized the abbreviation of "Ned"; the "Ned Somerset" so well known and esteemed by all Riflemen and all others who had the good fortune to know him.

During the six years the 2nd Battalion was at Gibraltar the two lads were constant companions, especially during the Christmas holidays, when there was hunting.

Colonel Glyn was Master of the Calpe Hounds, and had no keener or more constant supporter than the General.

It need hardly be said that, coming of such stock and with such an example, the two boys grew up to be thorough sportsmen in the truest sense of the term. Many will no doubt remember the first occasion when young "Ned" and Arthur Glyn were "in at the death," and how they returned to the Rock with their faces ornamented by Fred. Payne, the Huntsman, to the horror of the uninitiated, and unfeigned delight of the General.

Ten years later the chances of the Service threw the two young fellows together once again at Bareilly. Here they renewed their friendship, and went in together for polo, shooting, and all kinds of sport.

In the *Chronicle* will be seen an account of a polo match at Umballa, on 3rd March 1890, upon which occasion both Somerset and Glyn played in a most gallant game against one of the best polo teams in India.

It was this polo match which very probably led indirectly to Ned Somerset's fatal illness, as he was at the time suffering much from the effects of the Burmah campaign, but could not be induced to withdraw from the team at a time when his services were so much required.

In another part of the *Chronicle* their names appear as having gone on a big shooting expedition together, in which they made a good record.

It is inexpressibly sad to have to record that these two promising young lives, so full of energy less than a year since, were cut short within a few months of one another.

It but remains to offer our most sincere sympathy to their families, and to assure them that, great and irreparable as is their loss, the void caused in the ranks of the present Riflemen by the untimely deaths of young Edward Somerset and young Arthur Glyn is one that will long be felt.

MAJOR HENRY CATOR BOWLES, 3rd Battalion, who died at Jullundur on 13th December 1890, aged 39, of abscess of

the liver, was the only son of Captain Henry Oldfield Bowles, who served in the Regiment from 1835 till 1847. Major Bowles was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment on 4th February 1871, and Lieut. on 28th October of the same year. He served with the 1st Battalion until he became Captain on 28th July 1880, when he went to the 3rd Battalion, and subsequently to the 4th Battalion in India. On being promoted Major on 5th October 1884, he returned to the 3rd Battalion, and accompanied it to Egypt and the Cape, and thence to India. The following is an extract from a letter from the 3rd Battalion :—"Poor Bowles' death was a very sad affair. He had been unwell ever since May, but made a good fight of it, and to the end could not believe that he was dying. His death occurred after we had left Jullundur, and we nearly all went back from Mean Meer to his funeral."

MAJOR WILLIAM JAMES STANLEY died 25th December 1890, at Portsmouth, aged 65 years. William James Stanley was born on 5th September 1825, and enlisted into the Regiment in December 1843. He was sent out to the 2nd Battalion with a draft which joined it at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1845, and after serving there, and subsequently in Canada, returned to England with it in 1852. He embarked with the Battalion in February 1854 for the Eastern campaign. When in camp at Devna, near Varna, the cholera broke out, and there were several deaths, including that of the Paymaster—by name Newbury. At this time Stanley was Hospital Sergeant, and he distinguished himself by the marvellous amount of good work he did amongst the sick and dying. He was most active, and full of energy. Everybody who was there knows, and all have read, of the appalling amount of work there was in the Field Hospitals throughout the whole campaign. To the doctors Stanley was invaluable, and many of the sick and wounded had much to

thank him for. He was present at the Battle of the Alma and at Inkerman, and served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and three clasps and the Turkish medal. He accompanied the 2nd Battalion to India in 1857, and served throughout the Indian Mutiny, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, as Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Battalion. In this position he proved himself to be the same active, hard-working man. For his services in the Mutiny and in the Oude Campaign he was granted the medal and clasp. In 1861 he was awarded the silver medal for Long Service and Good Conduct. On 20th October 1865 he obtained his commission, and was gazetted Quartermaster in the Battalion in which he had served for twenty-two years. In 1867 he returned to England with his Battalion, and served at home until November 1873, when he accompanied it to Ashantee. He was present at Amoaful and the other engagements, and rendered valuable service to his Battalion during the Expedition (medal and clasp). He went out to Gibraltar in 1874 with the 2nd Battalion, and returned home with it at the end of 1880, and served with it in Ireland until 5th September 1881, when he retired on a pension at the age of 56, having served continuously with the Head-quarters of the 2nd Battalion for thirty-eight years. On 26th March 1881 he was granted a Reward for Distinguished and Meritorious Service. Major Stanley's name was continuously on the roll of the Regiment longer than that of any other Riflemen at present living, with one exception—Lieut.-Col. H. Harvey. The latter's name was on the roll from April 1842 to November 1880, or over $38\frac{1}{2}$ years, his regimental number being 1,893, whilst Major Stanley's was 2,200. Besides being a thoroughly capable and hard-working officer, Major Stanley held a high position amongst the Order of Freemasons.

LORD DE SAUMAREZ died on 8th January 1891 in London, in his 84th year. John St. Vincent Saumarez, 3rd Baron, was born 28th May 1806, and was gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in 1824. He became Lieutenant 28th January 1826, Captain on 17th December 1829, Major on 19th June 1840, and left the regiment on becoming Lieutenant-Colonel (unattached) 31st May 1844.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDMUND GEORGE JOHNSON died in London on 25th January 1891. He joined the regiment on 3rd March 1855, and served in it until 26th April 1864, when he exchanged as Captain (with Captain Huyshe) to the 83rd Foot. He served with the 3rd Battalion in the Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

GENERAL HON. SIR LEICESTER SMYTH, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (by Sir William H. Cope).—Leicester Curzon, youngest son, by his first marriage, of Richard Earl Howe, was born on the 25th October 1829. After being educated at Eton, he entered the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant the 24th November 1845 at the early age of 16, and joined the Reserve Battalion at Quebec in 1846. He was gazetted 1st Lieutenant 12th November 1847. Having joined the 1st Battalion, he embarked with it in the *Megara* for the Cape in January 1852, and took part in the second Kaffir war. Here he highly distinguished himself at the battle of Berea, where, in command of Company No. 9, Letter I, consisting of 90 men, he (with a similar force of the 73rd under Lieut. Gawler) held, and advanced across, the plateau of Berea, though opposed by an overwhelming force of Basutos. For this service he was honourably mentioned in the despatches both of General Eyre (who had verbally thanked him and his gallant Riflemen on the field) and of Sir George Cathcart. On the breaking out of the Crimean war he was appointed Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to Lord

Raglan, after whose death he filled the same offices on the Staff of General Simpson. Having obtained his Company 22nd December 1854, he received the brevet of Major 17th July 1855. On bringing home the despatches of the fall of Sebastopol he received the customary step of rank, and was promoted brevet Lieutenant-Colonel with the date of the fall of the place, 8th September 1855. He had been mentioned in despatches for his services in the field in the Crimea. On the 23rd November 1856 he was appointed Assistant Military Secretary in the Ionian Islands, which post he held till he became Regimental Major, 30th April 1861, having previously, 9th February 1861, attained the rank of Colonel. As Major he joined the 1st Battalion, and continued to serve with it at Malta and Gibraltar till 1865, when he went on half-pay, 3rd August, having been appointed, 1st July preceding, Military Secretary in Ireland. This appointment he held for the term of five years, during which period he had married, 12th February 1866, Alicia Maria Eliza, elder daughter and heiress of Robert Smyth, of Drumcree, in the County Westmeath, Esquire, in compliance with the provisions of whose will he took, by Royal Licence, the name of Smyth, 16th November 1866. He generally resided at Drumcree when not actively employed, where he proved himself a most excellent landlord, subscribing largely to all local charities, irrespective of creed, and was beloved by all classes; not the less so because he was a thoroughly good sportsman and constantly to be seen in the hunting-field. He served as Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head-quarters in Ireland from the 17th July 1872 to the 26th February 1874, when his rank of Major-General, which he had attained 6th March 1868, was post-dated to 7th February 1874. He was appointed, 2nd April 1877, to command the Western District at Devonport, where, I have been told, his elder brother, George Curzon, then commanding the 52nd Light Infantry,

served under him. Leicester Smyth retained this command till 31st March 1880, having attained the rank of Lieutenant-General 13th February 1878. At the close of 1880 he returned to his old battle-ground at the Cape of Good Hope, having been appointed to command the troops in South Africa, and Governor of Cape Colony, 10th November 1880; and during the years 1883-84 he was High Commissioner for South Africa. On the expiration of the usual five years he vacated his military appointment there and returned to England, having attained the rank of General 18th July 1885. For these services he had received the Cape medal, the Crimean medal with three clasps, the Turkish and Sardinian medals, the Legion of Honour, the 5th Class of the Medjidie, and the Knight Commandership of the Orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George. On the 1st May 1889 he was appointed to the command of the Southern District, where, as indeed wherever he served, he made himself universally popular with the garrison and inhabitants of Portsmouth. On the 25th September 1890 he received the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar; but his health failing soon after his arrival there, he was, early in the present year, invalided home, by a Medical Board, on three months' sick leave. On his arrival in London the disease from which he was suffering was ascertained to be of a very serious nature; it developed with unusual rapidity, and he died on the 27th January. He was buried at Gopsall (the seat of his brother Lord Howe) on the 31st January, his body being conveyed on a gun-carriage from his London residence to the North-Western Railway terminus at Euston Square, with an escort of the 14th Hussars. On its arrival at Shackerstone Station it was met by six non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Battalion (from Belfast), who bore him to his last resting-place in the family vault at Gopsall.

There used to be a story, that when a youngster, on his father proposing to have him transferred to the Guards, he asked what he had done that he should be removed from his corps. About two years ago he was offered the Colonelcy of a red regiment, which he declined, saying that he hoped it might be long ere a vacancy occurred in the Colonels-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, but if that appointment were then open to him he would thankfully accept it. He is gone to the grave regretted not only by Riflemen, past and present, and by the troops which have served under him, but by the inhabitants of the places where he held commands. To me, when engaged on my History, he rendered valuable service by copious communications on the Kaffir War of 1850-52.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all correspondents, and more especially that the Battalion Committees, will post their contributions for the next number of the Chronicle *before the 31st December 1891, without fail.*

In the present issue this was done in most cases, and the various contributions were, with one exception, in the hands of the Editor by January 22nd. Owing, however, to an unfortunate misapprehension on the part of one battalion serving abroad, a delay of over three months was caused by the non-arrival of its contributions. If the foregoing rule as to the date of posting contributions be strictly adhered to, it will enable the Committee to issue the Chronicle at a much earlier date in 1892 than has been found practicable this year.

It would further considerably facilitate the work of compilation and revision if the following simple rules were adopted by all correspondents :—

- (1.) All communications to be written on *half-pages* of foolscap paper (on *one side only*), leaving a quarter margin on the left hand.
- (2.) All papers to be written with a clear view to the section for which they are intended, and marked with the number of the Battalion and the subject they deal with. Example : “ 1st Battalion, Musketry 1892.”
- (3.) It will considerably expedite the work of the Editor, and, in consequence, the issue of the Chronicle, if papers be sent to him as soon as completed, *at any time* of the year.

Since it is perfectly obvious that in a work like the Chronicle, containing such numbers of names, dates, &c., mistakes must

inevitably occur, the Editor requests that all who are interested in the welfare of the publication, will write and inform him of any errors or omissions which may come under their notice, with a view to their correction in future issues. This especially applies to the "List of Past Riflemen," which has been compiled this year under great pressure of time, and which the Editor is well aware is capable of considerable expansion and improvement.

The present volume will sufficiently indicate the various subjects upon which information is desired, and will enable the Battalion Committees to see where they might, with advantage, supply more details in the future.

Pending further notice, it is requested that all correspondence may be addressed to—

CAPT. WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
Rifle Brigade,
D.A.A.-General for Instruction,
South-Eastern District,
Shorncliffe.

and *marked* RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE *outside*. Any change in the Editorship will be at once notified to all concerned.

